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HOW HE WAS NOMINATED.

After the Convention When the Blaine Forces Changed for Garfield.

The nomination of General Garfield at Chicago, may have been preconcerted, but it is evident that the success of the movement was due to the fact that the thirty-fourth ballot, after the long-haired independent of Pennsylvania, had his candidate all to himself. Some seemed desirous of breaking that way, but still 300: Blaine 285, and Sherman 170. The thirty-fifth ballot carried the independent Massachusetts delegates to Garfield as well as several from Minnesota. It is a matter of history that Ben Butterworth and Governor Foster were polling the Ohioans to ascertain whether they could be depended upon to change to Blaine when overtures came from Maine. Both the gentlemen now representing Maine in the United States senate approached Governor Foster with the suggestion that perhaps the "cher-cher" men might be brought to agree on Garfield. The bait was taken eagerly. The trouble was that Sherman's strength was largely made up from southern delegates, who had been pledged to him in a way that did not admit of a horrible secession. They were partially canvassed when the call for the thirty-sixth ballot was ordered by Senator Hoar, the chairman of the convention. The word had passed through the Blaine ranks that Garfield was to be the rallying name. Connecticut was reached in the call of states before the movement took decided shape and eleven out of twelve delegates named Garfield. At Georgia it was decided that the Sherman managers had sold more than they could deliver, for only one of its twenty-two delegates could be detached from its pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state now represented in the immortal caucus front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvanians who had joined in the movement against a third term.

When the result, 399 votes and the nomination of Garfield was announced the nominee looked the most surprised man of the ten thousand that packed the exposition building. Senator Tinkling rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. While he spoke the aide next which the nominee sat was crowded with delegates, principally from the south, who were crowding toward the coming president. General Garfield, pale and nervous, received the congratulations like a man in a dense mental fog. "It was totally unexpected," was all that he replied to the effusive remarks of his congratulators. As soon as possible a carriage was obtained, and he was conducted out of the building surrounded by a phalanx of friends so deep and strong that even congratulators could not get inside. He was driven to the Grand Palace hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The speedy purpose of avoiding a general public reception was then abandoned. Governor Russell and Ben Butterworth promptly took parlor that had been hired by Sherman delegates and in one of them the reception was held. It was not until 10:30 that one of the first congratulatory dispatches which had already begun to pour in was from General Garfield's sons, Jim and Harry, on reading which his eyes filled with tears. Soon afterward Colonel Bob Ingersoll joined the throng of congratulators. "Hello Jim," he said unctuously, "I am glad to see you to see who is the gladdest." General Garfield accepted this humorous salutation with the quiet dignity which marked his intercourse with friends and strangers alike. It was particularly needed in the case of a stalwart, but beery Ohioan, who insisted upon embracing the elect. "Jim, old boy, the 42d Regiment always comes to the front," he said, alluding to the regiment in command of which the nominee joined in the civil war.

It was deemed both fitting and wise to have the reception as short as possible. The main political point left to be decided was the choice of a candidate for vice president. General Garfield was consulted as to his preference, and he hesitatingly left the choice to the New York delegates and General Arthur was nominated. Even while the vice presidential ballots were being recorded, the train was beating General Garfield to Mentor.

President Garfield's Wound.

New York Tribune interview with Dr. Hamilton. "The ball entered the inter-vertebral space on the right side between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes, thus obliquely from behind, down, and forward, penetrating the body of the first lumbar vertebra, escaped from the vertebra very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the pancreas and nearer its posterior or dorsal, aspect than its anterior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encysted, completely surrounded by a firm capsule which invested it entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenacious substance attached to one point of its inner surface, which was easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under the microscope to consist of a drop of desiccated pus, or it may prove to be the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most critical examination of the sac inclosing the ball, under a strong light and with a probe, did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. Not far removed from the point where the ball was situated, perhaps distant one or two inches, and in this neighborhood there could be felt distinctly under the finger innumerable small substances like grains of sand, of greater or less magnitude, which have not yet been submitted to microscopic examination, but which were supposed to be minute fragments of bone, and away from the broken vertebra, and thus widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues. The blood sac was behind the peritoneum, but the autopsy revealed that it had ruptured into the cavity of the peritoneum, probably just before the occurrence of death, and at least a pint of blood coagulated was found in the peritoneal cavity. The abscess spoken of in the official report of the autopsy was not in this region precisely, but somewhat more to the right, between the liver and transverse colon. No connection was discovered between this and the external wound made by the bullet, and there are no means of knowing whether it communicated with the original track at some earlier period in the history of the case or not. It may have done so and subsequently

closed, or it may have been the result of the extension of inflammation from the original track to the adjacent tissues. There was no lesion of the liver, recent or ancient, indicated in the autopsy.

"It is evident from this account that the presence of the ball in the situation in which it was found was not the immediate cause of death, as it was completely encysted, and must have long ceased to cause irritation. The small fragments of bone and the great lesion of the lumbar vertebra are the pathological facts which alone could endanger the patient's life. The lesion of the vertebra and the presence of the ball, however, could not have been repaired save by the processes of nature. The small fragments of bone (if they should prove to be such) widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues certainly could not have been removed by any surgical operation. It was determined by the autopsy that the necessity did not exist for removing the ball, or, in other words, that the ball had been no other lesion it might have been carried for many years without causing death or even inconvenience. Still, it may be proper to inquire whether by a surgical operation, the bullet could have been safely removed. It had been arrested by the spine, or even lodged in the substance of the spinal column, possibly with a hold very extensive dissection it might have been safely reached and extracted. It is questionable, however, whether the history of surgery furnishes any example of success under the circumstances now supposed. But the fact is that the bullet had been arrested by the spine, and at a point some distance removed from it, passing miraculously through various vital structures which surround the anterior and lateral walls of the vertebrae.

"The front of the spine in the region traversed and both of its sides presenting toward the interior of the belly are literally covered by important blood vessels—arteries and veins—the most important nerves of the body—the sympathetic or ganglionic system of nerves, also nerves of common sensation and motion—and by lymphatics, including the great thoracic duct, through which nutrition from the alimentary canal is conveyed to the heart. The injury of almost any one of the foregoing, excepting the nerves of common sensation and motion, would inevitably destroy life; and in the midst of this complex of arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics, the surgeon would have had to carry his knife in search of a ball, the situation of which has only been revealed by the autopsy. There were no possible means of knowing the situation of the ball during life, as it gave no indication of its presence, and it is possible to have been reached and recognized by any form of surgical probe. That death would have been immediate and the inevitable result of any such daring adventure is almost absolutely certain.

"However much we individually or collectively may have made ourselves liable to just criticism in the matter of diagnosis or prognosis, and whatever doubts may be entertained by medical men as to the propriety of the treatment in certain respects, I cannot believe that one intelligent surgeon will hereafter think that at any period in the progress of the case the ball or the fragments of bone which it sent before it could have been successfully removed; nor, indeed, that any serious attempt in that direction would not have resulted in speedy death. Viewing the case in the light of our present knowledge, I am prepared to affirm that surgery has no resources by which the fatal result could have averted."

Some Familiar Sayings.

Man-hater Times. Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we call: "Count their pleasures and their pleasures are but pains." "Make assurance doubly sure." "Look before you leap." "Christmas comes but once a year." Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty dollar." Thomas Norton queried long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers: "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies." The Russian, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It's an ill wind that turns no good; 'Better late than never.' 'Look ere thou leap,' and 'The stone that is rolling will gather no moss.' 'All cry and no wool' is found in Butler's 'Hudibras.' Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair." Men are but human, the larger with, "Through thick and thin." "Of two evils I have chosen the least." "The end must justify the means" are from Matthew Prior. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again." Cowper tells us that "Variety is the spice of life." To Milton we owe "The garden of Elysium." From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power," and Thomas Southern reminds us that "Pity's akin to love." Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life." Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before." "The distance that lends enchantment to the view." A thing of beauty is a joy forever," from Keats. Franklin says: "God helps those who help themselves," and Lawrence Sterne comforts us with the thought that "God turns the wind to the scorn of the lamb."

Some of Garfield's Last Words.

"So little of complaint or repining was heard from the sick bed of the late president, so heroic was his persistent cheerfulness, that the impression grew general that he suffered very little, and that he was not aware of the gravity of his condition. This was an error, and is calculated to detract from the true grandeur of the example which this great man has left us in his death. His sufferings were terrible and almost constant. In one of the last dreadful days at Elberon a spasm of pain seized him when his wife was present. He tried to conceal his agony from her, but she observed he was suffering, and asked: 'What hurts you dear?' He replied, 'It hurts only to live.' He was courteous and cheerful to all about him, even after all hope of recovery had gone from him. Talking on the last day with Colonel Rockwell, knowing his end was near, and wondering in his manly humility, whether he had done much for his country, he said: 'Rockwell, I fully realize my situation; and then after a long silence, said with pathetic intensity, 'Do you think my name will have a place in human history?' To which his friend answered, 'Yes, a grand one, but a grander place in human hearts.' Even before the light of Elberon he knew that he would not live, and yet he heartened and cheered every one around his bedside with his own indomitable courage. But he did not attempt to deceive himself. When, on one occasion, he was wheeled on his bed from his own room across the hall, Colonel Rockwell said, 'You have made this short journey so well that you can easily attempt a longer one.' He replied: 'It can easily expand into the long, long journey home.'

Lincoln's Death-Bed.

Regular correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1881.—The death of President Garfield recalls that other time when a nation was shocked by the assassination of a president.

After the death of Abraham Lincoln two pictures were painted, which purported to represent the death scene, and the copy of that drawn by Littlefield belongs to Mr. Alexander Gardner of this city, the well-known photographer of army scenes and incidents. The copy is a steel engraving about twenty by thirty inches in size, and represents twenty-three figures beside that of the dying president. In the office of General Charles H. Crane, assistant surgeon-general of the United States army, hangs another picture representing the same scene drawn by another artist, who seems rather to have had in view the introduction and groupings of faces well known to the public than to produce an historical picture. Mr. Gardner was kind enough to lend me his picture, and to send it to General Crane's office, where it was loaned against the wall just under the other. Before them sat two persons whose portraits are shown—General Joseph K. Barnes, then, as now, surgeon-general of the army, and General Francis Pickens, then present position. Below them are shown in that order of accuracy of detail—that is, as to position—the Littlefield picture was the one to be regarded as historical. In this Mrs. Lincoln is shown kneeling at the president's left with her face buried in the bed covering, while in the other picture she is not shown at all. General Barnes stood at the head of the bed, leaning his head forward on his hand and anxiously watching the face of the dying man. Behind General Barnes stands Secretary Sumner, on whose shoulder Major Robert T. Lincoln, the present secretary of war, is leaning weeping. At the head of the bed, leaning over the dying man, is General Francis Pickens, who holds with both hands the head of the president. To the left of General Crane, just at the corner of the bed, stands Secretary Stanton, while grouped in the rear of these stand Postmaster-General Dennison, Quartermaster-General Meigs, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary Usher, and Dr. Bliss. Just at the head of the bed, standing in the center, is the well-known Rev. Dr. Gurley, the pastor and loving friend of Mr. Lincoln. On the foot of the bed to the left sits Dr. Robert K. Stone, formerly a celebrated physician of this city, and on the foot of the bed on the right side is Mr. Williamson, the tutor of little Lincoln, who stands in the center of the group, engaged during the long hours in nursing the pulsations of the arteries in the feet and ankles. At the right, beyond the foot of the bed, stand grouped together Vice-President Johnson, Secretary Welles, Mr. Hugh McCulloch (then the comptroller of the currency) and afterward President Johnson's secretary of the treasury, and General Halleck and Angus. Near, in the foreground, stands Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and just in his rear, sitting in a rocking chair, is General John F. Rawnsworth of Illinois, who was then a representative in congress. To the left of the army and Senator Collamer of Vermont are standing in the immediate foreground on the right, and the remaining figure is that of Colonel John Hay, who stands near the head of the bed with his head turned and gazing down into the face of his dying chief.

The singular fact has been mentioned that a number of persons who were in attendance at the bedside of President Lincoln were also present at that of his unfortunate successor soon after he was shot. Some of those who were at both scenes are not represented in this picture, as Generals Barnes and Crane agree in saying that there must have been more than a hundred persons present at various times during the night. Among those at both bedside were General Barnes, General Meigs, General Crane, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Norris of the army, Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln of this city (whose portrait is not shown in the Littlefield picture) and Robert T. Lincoln, who was then a representative in congress. To the left of the army and Senator Collamer of Vermont are standing in the immediate foreground on the right, and the remaining figure is that of Colonel John Hay, who stands near the head of the bed with his head turned and gazing down into the face of his dying chief.

Of the persons represented in the picture which the distinguished officers referred to above, the most prominent are General Halleck, who was Mr. Lincoln's chief of staff and senior major-general in the army, died on June 9, 1872, at Louisville, Ky., where he was on duty in command of the military division of the Pacific; his widow is now the wife of General Cullin of the army, and lives in New York city. Senator John Collamer of Vermont is now dead. Dr. Gurley did not long survive his dead friend, and his widow and family now live in this city. Dr. Stone, whose reputation as a surgeon was widely known, died about 1868, leaving a very large estate. His family now live in the old family residence in Fourteenth street, near the city hall, and he was then one of the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln, who was in Boston at the time of the murder. He is now marshal of the United States supreme court.

In the course of conversation with General Barnes and General Crane the following general information was obtained: Both were so much engaged with their illustrious patient during the night that neither noticed many of the people who came and went continuously. General Barnes retained his position by the side of the bed during the whole time until the end. Mr. Lincoln's wound was so located that it was impossible for him to have felt any pain after the instant the fatal shot struck him, although two and perhaps three times he slightly lifted his shoulders and gave slight convulsive shudders. There was no hope from the first. During much of the time dur-

ing the weary hours of the night General Crane stood leaning over the head of the bed, as shown in the Littlefield picture, holding both his hands under the back of Mr. Lincoln's head. This was done to lift the head sufficiently away from the pillow to enable the blood to flow. When the wound was clean and the breathing became quiet and easy, the head was allowed to rest again on the pillow; but on each recurrence of the labored stertorous breathing the same operation was repeated until relief came again. The room where Mr. Lincoln died was a small one in the rear building of the Peterson house on Tenth street, opposite the scene of the tragedy, and on the first floor. It had evidently been intended for a dining room, as houses are commonly built here, but was then used as a bedroom. Mrs. Lincoln and her little son "Tad," Major Robert Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Miss Harris and other friends, remained most of the night, and there by Mr. Lincoln made frequent visits to the bedside. Once for some time Mrs. Lincoln sat beside the bed, on the left side, with little "Tad" leaning on her arm. The boy finally became frantic with grief, and was removed by Mr. Lincoln and was not present at the last moments of the dying man. General Crane was standing by the bed, when his mother, who had been told that death was near, came hurriedly into the room and, throwing herself on her knees at the bedside, buried her face over the hand of her dying husband and gave way to an intense burst of sobs, and then, sobbing when Mr. Lincoln's spirit passed away. Major Lincoln, who was then standing just in rear of his mother and witnessing her grief, could no longer control his own feelings, and turning quickly, threw his arms around the neck of Senator Sumner, and dropping his head on his shoulder, sobbed as only a strong man will under great sorrow. All those present were persons who had been brought into personal contact with Mr. Lincoln, and he, like President Garfield, was a man who excited in the breasts of those who knew him the heartiest feeling of personal affection.

Of the staff of surgeons who have been in charge of President Garfield, the one who was nearest to Mr. Lincoln's death was General Barnes, Dr. Bliss, who was then in the army and in charge of an immense hospital here, and Dr. Robert Leyburn, who was then in the army, and while not actually present in the room of the sufferer, was in waiting in an adjoining room as an assistant to Dr. Bliss. "The Lincoln case," said General Barnes, "was a case of the most extraordinary kind, and among the other medical men who at times were by President Garfield's bedside, and who were also with Mr. Lincoln, are Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln."

German Camp Life.

A military correspondent of the London Times, writing from Africa, gives the following graphic description of the camp of the Twentieth division lying on the southern slope of the Oosterwald Mts.:

"There has been taken to form it a cluster of a brook of mountain water, which was a blessing for the horses and a boon for cooking purposes, but the existence of this camp was only a temporary one, and it was not intended to last. The camp was situated on a hillside, and the tents were pitched on a level of about twenty feet above the level of the brook. The camp was surrounded by a low wall of brushwood, and the tents were pitched in a row, with the horses tethered to the ring-rope. The horses of the 11th division from the north. But, though close to a thick forest, the troops were not disturbed by the noise of the falling leaves, but in the evening, when the camp was quiet, the sound of the falling leaves was heard. The camp was situated on a hillside, and the tents were pitched on a level of about twenty feet above the level of the brook. The camp was surrounded by a low wall of brushwood, and the tents were pitched in a row, with the horses tethered to the ring-rope. 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The Convention Discussed by the Press.

The passage in the report upon the Oneida districts is as follows: In the first district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 2 to 4 that the sitting delegates are not entitled to their seats, but the following persons are: Samuel S. Lowrie, Samuel R. Campbell, A. Millard, N. K. Pierce. In the second district of Oneida your committee report that the sitting members announce that they will make no further claim to their seats, and that the following named persons are entitled to

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Evening Commercial (Conkling's organ) is intensely bitter

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A dispatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: The following has been obtained from one of Bernard's command who came in this morning escorting the wounded. He says that from the time the command left the train at Dragon station, the troops went on a gallop with the

e with the regular operation of their lines, the stormy weather, besides causing more less new cases, has very materially retarded the recovery of the animals that are convalescing. The livermen are experiencing a deal of trouble, and at present are not working more than one-fourth of their usual capacity. The unusual demand for conveyances citizens would have to make in procuring the requisite number of horses, and the careful nursing and with a probable modification in the weather, it is believed that further spread of the disease will be checked, although some fears are entertained that the epidemic will come further west. The epidemic it will be remembered paid us a long visit, and horsemen generally seem to think

Andrew Jackson is buried at the Hermitage, his famous home, on the Lebanon pike, miles from Nashville. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks his grave and that of his wife. It is placed in a corner of the garden. The grave is kept in good order. Three steps lead up to its foot. It is composed of eight fluted Doric columns, supporting a plain entablature and dome, with a pediment. Inside the dome are four columns with which the stonework is ornamented with white stucco work. A round resting on a square is the monument proper, and, nearly beneath it rest the bones of the president. A stone contains this inscription: "Gen. Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, died June 8, 1845." Jackson's wife is buried on the right of the pyramid.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The grave of Andrew Johnson is at Greeneville, Tenn., on a spot selected by himself. The fine granite arch upon a broad base marks the site. It contains the inscription: "ANDREW JOHNSON, Seventeenth President of the United States, born December 29, 1806; died July 31, 1875. 'His faith in the people never wavered.'"

The monument is of marble upon a base of granite 97.37 feet. The tomb was erected by the president's three surviving sons. Pillars on either side of the plinth support a scroll with the words "THE PEOPLE". On the scroll are carved on the die, and also an open bible, upon which rests a hand. The shaft is surmounted by the American flag at the top and surrounded by an eagle with outstretched wings.

Financial ability is Denver's great argument for the capital.

Even the Leadville Herald advises ex-Senator Conkling to retire to private life for a while.

The Leadville people should see that the delegation this time is for a city south of the Divide, and not for Denver.

Colorado Springs is fighting in dead earnest for the capital. [Black Hawk Post.] Yes, we are. It is now being realized.

The Denver Press kindly says: "Were we to select a place outside of Denver for the capital Colorado Springs would be our choice."

Denver now will have three seven day morning papers. Their enterprise should be shown now in the quality of the news and reading matter furnished as well as to the quantity.

The better sense of the country is revolting from the almost criminal charges made on President Garfield's surgeons. No sciences or knowledge could have stayed the hand of death.

The Denver Times is making the arguments for the capital purely financial. This was begun early in the campaign and abandoned. The capital will go to no city because it is rich. The state can afford to build its own state buildings.

The latest news from New York shows that Mr. Conkling has repudiated by the people of his own state. When he was beaten he uttered some clap trap about the people being with him, though monopolies and politicians had beaten him at Albany.

The Denver Tribune is right in claiming that Robertson should "stick." His own personal feelings should sink behind the great principles which his confirmation established. Mr. Arthur will certainly not blame him for following the precedent he set while in office.

The Leadville Herald thinks there is no danger of the removal of Robertson. Mr. Arthur could hardly do this and be consistent. When collector himself he declined to resign though his holding the office embarrassed the Hayes administration. He would not resign except for cause and Mr. Robertson is not likely to be expected to resign except for the same reason.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway were the largest last month of any in its history. The state is interested in this as it will be better than anything else to invite capital into the state for investment. It is a sufficient refutation to the slander in the east that our mining interests have received a set back. The increase in business has largely come from increased mining developments.

It is probable that the coming news of importance, or rather of interest to the people will be that concerning Guitau. But there will be, among the better class of people, a regret, and a strong one too, that his name is to be mentioned again. He has done his work and has plunged a nation and a world in grief. There is but little satisfaction in punishing him for his crime, and very many would gladly never hear his name mentioned again.

The Boulder News and Courier in the following short item, gives the principle which has guided our sister states in the location of their state capitals and which we should follow:

You can count upon the fingers of one hand the states where the capital is located at the commercial center. The effort seems to have been to locate the capital away from the corrupting influences which generally obtain in large commercial centers.

Now the stalwart papers are sneering at certain papers by saying, "We were always Arthur men, weren't we?" We are frank to say we were not. But we can do justice to Mr. Arthur so far as he deserves it. The peculiar circumstances under which he became president made it the duty of every good citizen to give him sympathy and support. This we have done and hope to continue to be able to do.

The Boulder News and Courier is gifted with the spirit of prophecy as seen in the following bright little squib:

Little thought Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, after months of terrible privation and a weary tramp across half an uninhabited continent, that the Peak which he discovered, and attempted to climb, would in less than a century cast its shadows made glorious by the rays of the setting sun athwart the capital of the grandest state, of the grandest nation the world has ever seen.

The Chieftain has the Republican in a tight place, regarding the publication of the article from the Boulder Banner on the capital question. It was the meanest sort of an attack which was republished by the Republican and News. The former endorsed it in a short editorial mention and has thus falsified its position toward the south, and the Chieftain is making the best possible use of it. The Republican has really been generous in writing up the industrial resources of the southern part of the state, and hardly deserves the sharp criticisms of the Chieftain.

The New York Sun is shocked because President Garfield was not visited by a Christian minister during his illness. It makes it a pretext for another attack on the physicians. This is perhaps the most absurd attack yet made. President Garfield was aware of his danger and could have called a Christian minister if he had desired it. Mrs. Garfield, a Christian woman, was always present with her husband and would not have neglected his spiritual welfare. It is well to have Christian ministers at the death bed of a murderer even if not request, but no such need existed in the case of Garfield. His life prepared him for death. The consolation which he needed could be obtained without the medium of minister or priest. The criticism of the Sun is founded on the old notion that there is some special efficacy in the prayer or ceremony of a priest at a death bed. Had Mr. Garfield lived in the middle ages he would have asked for a priest to administer the sacrament, but he did not. He had a faith of his own which was sufficient.

President Arthur gives another good reason for the country to have confidence in him. He heartily seconded the efforts of the Garfield administration in presenting the Star Route thieves. This will disappoint many stalwarts as they expected that the Garfield reformers, James and MacVeagh, would be dismissed from the cabinet and then Dorsey and Brady who worked so hard for the nomination of Grant at Chicago would be whitewashed. The Star Route thieves made a valiant fight for Conkling against Robinson, but President Arthur does not regard it as a reason for him to be grateful.

Last year when the republican primaries were orderly and well conducted, and kept open long enough to give every man a vote, they were denounced by the Tribune. This year, according to the News, the fourth ward primaries were kept open fifteen minutes. Is this true?—Leadville Herald.

The Herald ought to have seen enough of the News' policy toward the republican party of Arapahoe this fall, not to accept as gospel truth its version of the caucus. We fear that it must have obtained some of the misinformation on which it based its attacks on Senator Hill, General Hamill and other leading republicans, from a similar source.

"If Mr. Arthur will take a friend's advice he will select a first class cabinet and then give his appointing power a short rest, except for the purpose of filling vacancies as they may occur. If, however, he should happen to make a speedy change in the New York custom house nobody could blame him, because he is personally committed to the belief that Robertson ought not to have been appointed in the first place."—Globe-Democrat.

The above is a sample of many of the suggestions given to Mr. Arthur by the stalwart organs which we criticised yesterday. If Mr. Arthur were to take such advice he would speedily take his place by Johnson, Tyler and Fillmore, who were party traitors without being patriots.

The "Memoirs of Lamartine" have lately been published, and have been favorably received by some reviewers. Lamartine wrote his "Memoirs" when near the close of his life. We have not seen the volume yet, but if the author confined himself to a description of the early scenes in his life, and if he has written with his accustomed vigor about the people he has met and the places he visited in his wanderings, the "Memoirs" will be interesting reading. The life of this man was an exciting one, and in his old age, after he had become reconciled to what had happened, he has written of people and events without passion and without prejudice the volume will be valuable. We can hardly expect, however, that one so full of egotism as Lamartine was would ever forget himself and write without passion, or without speaking too often of his views at the time which he describes.

The severest criticism yet made upon ex-Senator Conkling is by Mr. F.W. Whitridge in the International Review. Mr. Whitridge is one of the young New York reformers that Mr. Conkling has so frequently sneered about. Mr. Whitridge certainly gets even with those sneers. He makes a very close examination of Mr. Conkling's congressional career, going even into the committee room. As a result he finds that the great statesman his service in the house of representatives and in the senate since 1859 did not originate in one of the many great measures of war times and of those growing out of the war. The only measures which he did originate were of minor importance and three in number. One was a trade mark law which was declared unconstitutional as soon as it came before the courts. The other two were amendments to old laws relating to the election of United States senators and titles to land along the line of railroads. His great speeches were all of a personal character defending Mr. Grant or Mr. Arthur. This article pricks the bubble splendidly. It shows that Mr. Conkling has no claims to statesmanship. His twenty-three years' service were practically useless to his state and country. His countrymen are beginning to appreciate this fact.

President Garfield was a Christian man in the best sense. There was no cant about him and his religion was not of that superficial sort which sticks out like a red necktie. But it was a religion which entered into all his relations in life and permeated his being. It made his life pure, his motives grand, and his intercourse with men gentle and sincere. The Christian world may answer the sneers of unbelievers who claim that the religion of Christ does not make man better, by pointing to the life of Garfield. The noble character and life, for which the whole world respects and mourns him, were thus noble because he followed the lowly Nazarene. His manliness was the Christian manliness which Thomas Hughes has so eloquently pointed out in his "Manliness of Christ." Men like Ingersoll, who scoff, unconsciously pay the highest possible tribute to the invigorating healthful influence of Christianity by their glowing tributes to a character which was formed and moulded by its teachings and founder. Mr. Garfield did not often make what is known as a public profession of his faith. He rather let his life give the testimony. But occasionally he did speak as in the following letter which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.

Dear Cousin Henry, Henry, this public life is a weary, wearing one, that leaves one but little time for that quiet reflection which is necessary to keep up a growth and vigor of Christian character; but I hope I have lost none of my desire to be a true man and keep ever before me the character of the great Nazarene. I hope you will remember me in your prayers. Your affectionate cousin and friend.

J. A. GARFIELD.

The South and Garfield.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. At the time of comment in the southern papers is an illustration, the southern people regarded the late President Garfield very much in the same spirit as did the people of the north. They certainly were in close sympathy with him during his illness, and many of them came to his bedside, and openly praising his character, and to concede his ability and integrity. These people are as prone as the people of the north to talk now of Garfield's broad sympathies, generous impulses, and marked characteristics.

GARFIELD'S POLICY AND ARTHUR'S DUTY.

Of course, in its anxiety to find fault with exceptions to the demand that he shall begin on the same chance that was afforded Garfield. The GAZETTE says that he must take up the work left undone by Garfield, but like all the papers that talk so glibly about "Garfield's policy," fails to say what policy Mr. Garfield followed. It is respectfully submitted that Mr. Arthur was elected by the same republican party that elected President Garfield, and if he carries out the principles of the republican party every one in the country will be satisfied, with the exception, perhaps, of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—Leadville Herald.

It is easy to say what Garfield's policy was, though certain stalwart papers are trying to create the impression that Garfield had not developed a policy so that Arthur is untrammelled by anything handed down from Garfield's administration. Some points developed by Garfield's administration pertinent to the present occasion are as follows:

First. That Mr. Conkling is not the republican party.

Second. That Mr. Conkling was not to control the patronage of New York state for his own personal advantage. In this a republican senate and a republican New York legislature supported him, and the people of New York state are showing their support by electing anti-Conkling delegates to the republican state convention.

Third. That every element of the party contributed to the victory a year ago, and half breeds as well as stalwarts should be recognized in the cabinet.

Fourth. That congress should adopt legislation which shall not make the tenure of minor offices dependent on the executive will.

Fifth. Vigorous prosecution of the star route and other thieves.

These are some of the points which Mr. Garfield's administration has developed as a party man which the new president must respect, as they have been endorsed by the party at large, and particularly in President Arthur's own state.

We again repeat that Mr. Arthur did not enter upon the presidential duties in as free a way as Mr. Garfield did. The latter was elected to the office by the people and the latter was not. He is president by virtue of the constitution and not by the will of the people. The convention at Chicago representing the republican party of the country unquestionably would not have nominated a man of Mr. Arthur's affiliations and record had it conceived that he would be called upon to succeed Mr. Garfield. This was shown also in the day or two after Mr. Garfield was shot. Mr. Arthur had then been engaged in a bitter war against Mr. Garfield, and was lobbying in New York for the return of Conkling. Under the circumstances the bitterest and most unjust criticisms were made on Mr. Arthur, for it was feared that he would immediately restore Mr. Conkling to power and overthrow what ever Mr. Garfield had done. This fear had good grounds, because at the time the fatal shot was fired, Mr. Arthur was actively supporting a clique waging war on Mr. Garfield. But his delicate behavior after the shot was fired and the delicate sensitiveness he showed to the attacks made upon him led the country to believe he would recognize the fact that the party and country were with Mr. Garfield in the fight he had waged upon him and he would honorably try to carry on the policy Mr. Garfield had inaugurated. The country felt no shock because of deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Garfield because of this confidence. We do not believe this confidence is misplaced. We think he has shown too great delicacy not to recognize the fact that he is in the presidential chair by virtue of the constitution and not because the people endorsed his fight against Mr. Garfield; that the country first mistrusted him because it thought he would overthrow Mr. Garfield's work and trusts him because it believes that he will not.

This is plain talk, but is needed. We would not do any injustice to Mr. Arthur, but a rehearsal of the plain facts is particularly needed now. We may say that the anxiety of stalwart organs for cabinet changes and "a new deal" generally might in good taste have been suppressed until Mr. Garfield's body was cold. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine, the confidential adviser and warm personal friend of the dead president, be kicked out of the cabinet might at least have waited until after the sad ceremonies at Cleveland. It is not a pleasant thought that the political significance of the dreadful catastrophe that has come upon the country turns in the minds of so many in office. But the whole tone of the stalwart organs for the past week has been to induce Arthur to make great changes and prepare the country for it. They fear the confidence of the country has not been misplaced and that Mr. Arthur might possibly retain Blaine in the cabinet. They demand that Mr. Arthur show his individualism which in plain English means that he shall take up and wage the war he was waging at Albany when the dreaded event interrupted him. They demand that he shall be loyal to his friends, which means that he shall act against the expressed will of the party which elected him. If he does do not this he will be styled a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend. These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change. But we still believe they will fail. Mr. Arthur is too sensible and too honorable to be a tool. He is president, not to use the great powers of his office to gratify the personal ambitions and spite of his friends, but to consider them a trust higher than personal friendship, personal preferences and personal uses of any sort. President Arthur has now a magnificent opportunity. If he improves it aright, as we think he will, he will be one of our most popular presidents. If he abuses the opportunity he will take his place in history by the side of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, who, after betraying their party, retired from office "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Advantage.

Denver Tribune.

President Arthur will have one advantage in leaving Gen. Grant into the cabinet. There will be no geographical drawbacks. One of the general's residences is now in New York, but he can hail from almost anywhere.

ARTHUR'S FRIENDS.

The Men Who are Closest to the New President.

And Who Doubtless Expect High Honors at His Hands.

Their Personal, Social and Political Characteristics.

From a Boston Herald Correspondent.

New York, September 24, 1881.—The controllers of the republican machine in this city are looking up at a clearing sky, in which the new president is the sun. Over against the receding clouds of Conkling's downfall they see the brightest kind of a rainbow of promise, caused by Arthur sunshine. They are blithesome. They skip for joy. A thunder-bolt out of these auspicious heavens would paralyze them. A refusal by Arthur to put them into power would be just such an unexpected clap. "What?" cried a politician, to whom the bare suggestion was astounding, "Chester A. Arthur go back on Bliss, and Rollins, and Lydecker, and Van Wyck, and— Had his breath lasted long enough to add the names of Murphy, Root and French, he would have thereby included the eight men who may be fairly called President Arthur's social and political chums, who undoubtedly expect preferment now at his hands, and who would take it gladly. Conkling's claim is of a different character, and is generally understood; but these eight are almost unknown to the general public, except as some of them have been noted as Arthur's companions since the death of Garfield. Here in New York they stand low in the estimation of those who judge them by the political bad company they meet. To understand this, it must be borne in mind that the republican local management is as disreputable as the democratic, and that those who are concerned in either alike lose the respect of the general community. To be a city politician here is to be despised by half the population.

For example, is lumped with the rest in respectability's disfavor; yet he is a gentleman, learned, able, and too wealthy to be within reach of money temptation. He stands foremost in character and ability among Arthur's intimate friends, has all along been his confidential adviser, and it will be surprising indeed if he does not go into the new cabinet. Bliss is a stout man, of medium height, with a full face, remarkably light complexion, and hair which, though now tinged with gray, was formerly so flaxen that when he was private secretary to Governor Morgan, he was popularly known as "Morgan's tow-headed boy." He comes of an old Massachusetts family, Springfield being his birthplace, and is about fifty. He is a Harvard graduate, and a lawyer of great ability. His professional practice is largely in insurance cases, and he is the attorney for several leading companies. He is said to be worth \$1,000,000, partly from inheritance and partly by his own accumulation through labor and lucky investment. He is a politician from love of politics, and not for pecuniary gain; and he is a partisan of partisans, despising all democrats and all but recent republicans. He believes in political machinery, but detests some of its important parts, such as the ward heelers, who may be said to constitute the balance wheel. He is independent in this regard, and has broken repeatedly with nominations which he deemed unfit. For instance, Barney Biglin was given the machine nomination for attorney last year. Barney is a bar-room loafer, a trifle lower in the social scale than the average of our common council; but he had done the party.

His plain talk, but is needed. We would not do any injustice to Mr. Arthur, but a rehearsal of the plain facts is particularly needed now. We may say that the anxiety of stalwart organs for cabinet changes and "a new deal" generally might in good taste have been suppressed until Mr. Garfield's body was cold. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine, the confidential adviser and warm personal friend of the dead president, be kicked out of the cabinet might at least have waited until after the sad ceremonies at Cleveland. It is not a pleasant thought that the political significance of the dreadful catastrophe that has come upon the country turns in the minds of so many in office. But the whole tone of the stalwart organs for the past week has been to induce Arthur to make great changes and prepare the country for it. They fear the confidence of the country has not been misplaced and that Mr. Arthur might possibly retain Blaine in the cabinet. They demand that Mr. Arthur show his individualism which in plain English means that he shall take up and wage the war he was waging at Albany when the dreaded event interrupted him. They demand that he shall be loyal to his friends, which means that he shall act against the expressed will of the party which elected him. If he does do not this he will be styled a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend. These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change. But we still believe they will fail. Mr. Arthur is too sensible and too honorable to be a tool. He is president, not to use the great powers of his office to gratify the personal ambitions and spite of his friends, but to consider them a trust higher than personal friendship, personal preferences and personal uses of any sort. President Arthur has now a magnificent opportunity. If he improves it aright, as we think he will, he will be one of our most popular presidents. If he abuses the opportunity he will take his place in history by the side of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, who, after betraying their party, retired from office "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

STEPHEN B. FRENCH, is Arthur's boon companion. He used to be a merchant at Sag Harbor, L. I., and dabbled in politics there, serving one term as clerk of the town, and another as collector of his county. He was not successful in business, and in 1879 Arthur brought him here to make him a police commissioner. A new deal in heads of departments had been arranged between Mayor Cooper and the political chieftains, and the naming of one member of the police board was given to Arthur, who chose his Sag Harbor friend. French had been the appraiser of the port under Grant, and lost his office when John Sherman turned Arthur out of the collectorship. He is something over fifty, has a white mustache, is stout, and below the average in height. He is brilliant, mentally, or morally, and is set down as a politician for what he can do. The present police commissioners are popularly regarded as having extracted all possible profits from gambling houses, street cleaning and disreputable resorts. Still, French may be as pure and guileless as a lily. He is credited with fair ability, is up as too small for a cabinet position. It would surprise nobody if he got the collectorship. He is essentially a different man from Bliss, and

is quite as different from either. Root is a young lawyer of thorough culture, striking ability and high ambition. He has for several years been practising law in partnership with Edward Bartlett. His age is not more than 35, if so much, and he is rather a handsome fellow, with sufficient self-confidence to

enable him to employ all his brain on any occasion. He ran for judge of the court of common pleas last year and was beaten. He did not do much in a political way until late, and his intimacy with Arthur is not of long standing. Socially, his connections are pretentious, and his friends regard him as bound to make his mark whenever he gets the opportunity—say as attorney-general. His recent activity in local politics has thus far yielded him no office, and no distinction except that of being the most gentlemanly among the actual workers. Probably he consents to begin low down in order to rise the more surely and solidly.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS, is our district attorney, by appointment, to succeed the late Benjamin K. Phelps, whose first assistant he was for a number of years. Rollins is a small, active man of 35, with a good round head, no airs, and really remarkable ability as a public prosecutor. He has expected the nomination this fall for the office he now holds, but may get something better from Arthur, though it would have to be something pretty good to be more valuable in dollars. He has been a rather clean-sweeping new broom as district attorney in some subjects, notably in suppressing a few phases of gambling and in closing some infamous public resorts; but in politics he was Phelps' aide-de-camp during that politician's later career, and is a faithful worker in the machine. Phelps was half-fellow crony of Arthur's, and it may, without impunity, be said that, were he alive, he would sustain the president in the tolerant policy toward champagne which will surely prevail at the White House. Rollins is a Yale graduate, though not a member of the Yale fraternity, and has a reputation for being a fair and honest lawyer, and an able schemer in politics. His intimacy with Arthur arises from political associations, and is based principally on mutual interest. Rollins' brains are of a superior quality, and he uses them as Arthur directs, receiving great satisfaction from them. Enough has already been written to show that Arthur's companions are of varied sorts, and this is illustrated further by THOMAS MURPHY AND PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, who are alike only in a desire for office. Tom Murphy became too well-known as Grant's collector at this port and familiar friends everywhere to require further description. He is a big, illiterate, good-humored, common-brained man of 55, and looks like an Irish comedian. He has lost the force of his once very yielded him, and needs an office badly. Arthur has stood at a bar offener with Murphy, probably, than with any other friend in the world. Pierre C. Van Wyck, though quite as close a friend of the president, wouldn't drink in a bar-room with anybody. He is an eminently respectable gentleman, and has been in office in New York since the republicans came into federal control; but his positions have always been by appointment, and he is unknown to the public. He is now in the internal revenue service, but something bigger will be given him—just what there would be no use in guessing. The expectation here is that at the close of the cabinet he will be ousted, and that Conkling and Bliss will go in, leaving the men whom I have described to be provided otherwise. Windom will be retained in order to assure the mercantile world that there will be no change of financial policy, but the Lincoln whom I have all along been a good deal of a Conklingite. The same reasoning puts James out because he turned against the stalwarts. As for the custom house and other federal patronage in this city, big fishes will go to the 21 out of the 24 assembly district machine leaders who stood by the falling of the curtain. The circle of Arthur's friendship, and with them must be placed

JOHN R. LYDECKER, who may with equal reason have great expectations. He was Arthur's deputy in the custom house, and with him was turned out. He had long held appointive offices, but has not fared well since, though now in the assembly. He is a good-looking six-footer of 56, and a most faithful henchman of Conkling. On the night of Garfield's election, there were gathered in a private room of the republican state committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, Alonzo B. Cornell, George H. Sharpe and John R. Lydecker. They were jubilant over the victory, and had drunk enough wine to make their celebration rather hilarious. Conkling put his hands on Lydecker's shoulders in a burst of friendship and said: "I've taken care of Arthur and Cornell, and I've fixed something for Sharpe, and now, John, I'm going to take care of you." Conkling meant that he had made Arthur vice president and Cornell governor and would make Sharpe speaker of the assembly; but he was under the influence of the wine, and soon found that, through Garfield's hostility, he couldn't do anything. But, of course, Lydecker will get something now.

The Denver Republican has an article on "the new cabinet" which is fairly filled with misinformation, as for example, it says that two vacancies exist in the Iowa senatorial delegation whereas there is but one. It says Ex-Senator Wilson (who by the way has never represented Iowa in the United States senate but in the house) has secured the legislature for his election to the long term. There is no long term vacancy. W. B. Allison's term will not expire until 1885. The vacancy is a term which will expire March 31st, 1882. This vacancy was created by the resignation of Secretary Kirkwood last March. His vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Hon. J. W. McMill who was to hold over until the meeting of the legislature. This legislature will meet and elect the Hon. James Wilson. But we did not allude to this editorial to point out its many errors. We wish to call attention to the following notice of Attorney General MacVeagh:

As to MacVeagh it is sufficient to say that his appointment was a mistake in the first place. He is incompetent and arrogant, and represented no one politically except himself. His appointment was an insult to the men who have kept Pennsylvania in the republican column. This shows as much stupid political misinformation as the rest of the article. Mr. MacVeagh represented the large influential class of citizens called the independent republicans who did as much as anyone to elect Garfield and deserved recognition in his cabinet. We have heard no one but the Star route gang of thieves and their stalwart apologists say it was a mistake before. It was not a mistake to appoint a man who has wit and courage enough to punish thieves. As to his "impertinence and arrogance," it is only sufficient to remember that Garfield trusted and loved him; that he was the nearest of the cabinet to Mrs. Garfield during her terrible trial. It is somewhat strange that stalwart organs are now making their bitter attacks on the members of the cabinet most intimate with and trusted by Garfield.

The romance of "Billy the Kid's Life," as issued by the Denver Publishing company, is so sensational and unreligiously compiled that people who were personally acquainted with him cannot recognize the scenes so vividly pictured in the book.

MEMORIES OF HIS BIRTHPLACE.

A Letter from Secretary Blaine, Read at the Centennial Celebration of Washington County, Pennsylvania, Last Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1881. JOHN T. McKENNA, Esq., Washington, Penn. DEAR SIR:—I had anticipated great pleasure in being present at the centennial celebration of Washington county, but the national sorrow which shadows every household detains me here. Still, perhaps, never again have the opportunity so many of the friends of my youth and so many of my blood and kindred, and you may well conceive that my disappointment is great.

The strong attachment which I feel for the county, the pride which I cherish in its traditions, and the high estimations which I have always placed on the character of its people, increase with years and with reflection. The pioneers were strong-hearted, God-fearing, resolute men, wholly, or almost wholly, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. They were men who, according to an inherited maxim, never turned their backs on a friend, and on an enemy. For twenty years, during the middle period of the revolution, the settlers were composed very largely of men who had themselves served in the continental army, many of them as officers, and they imparted an intense patriotism to the public sentiment. It may be among the illusions of memory, but I think I have nowhere else seen the growth of July and Washington's Birthday celebrated with such zeal and interest as in the gatherings I then attended. I recall a great meeting of the people on the 4th of July, 1840, on the border of the county, near Washington, at which a considerable part of the proceeds were composed of vehicles filled with Revolutionary soldiers. I was but ten years old, and may possibly mistake, but I think there were more than two hundred of the grand old heroes. The modern cant and criticism which we sometimes hear about Washington not being, after all, a very great man, would have been dangerous talk on that day and in that assemblage.

These pioneers placed a high value on education; and while they were still on the frontier, struggling with its privations, they established two excellent colleges, long since prosperously united in one. It would be impossible to overstate the conscientious and widespread influence which Washington and Jefferson colleges have exerted on the civilization of that great country which lies between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi river. Their graduates have been prominent in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench, and in the high stations of public life. During my service of eighteen years, in connection with a larger number of the alumni of Washington and Jefferson than of any other single college in the union, I make this statement from memory, but I feel assured that a close examination of the rolls of the two houses from 1863 to 1881 would fully establish its correctness.

Not only were the two colleges founded and well sustained, but the entire educational system of the county, long before the school-tax and public school system were introduced, and thorough. I remember in my own boyhood that there were ten or eleven academies or select schools in the county where lads could be fitted for college. In nearly every instance the Presbyterian pastor was the principal teacher. Many who will be present at your centennial celebration, have been graduates of well-drilled students who came for so many years from the tuition of Dr. McCluskey, of Fort Alexander; from the Rev. John Easton, at Buffalo, and from others of like worth and reputation.

It is inevitable that a country thus peopled should grow in strength, wisdom, and wealth. Sixty,000 inhabitants are favored far beyond the average lot of our country. They are blessed with a fertile soil and with the health-giving climate which belongs to the charmed latitude of the fortieth parallel—the middle of the wheat and corn belt of the continent. Beyond this they enjoy the happy and ennobling influences of scenery as grand and beautiful as that of no other country. They are but miles beyond the sea. I have myself visited many of the celebrated spots in Europe and America, and I have nowhere witnessed a more attractive sight than was familiar to my eyes in boyhood from the old Indian Hill farm, where I was born, and where, for my grandfather, the noble Neal Gillespie, settled after the close of the revolution. The majestic sweep of the Monongahela, through the foothills of the Alleghenies, with the chain of mountains but twenty miles distant in full view, give an impression of beauty and sublimity which can never be effaced.

I talk thus familiarly of localities and childhood incidents because your assemblage, though composed of thousands, will in effect be a family reunion, where the only things in order will be tradition and recollection and personal history. Identified as I have been for twenty-eight years, with a great and noble people in another section of the union, I have never lost any of my attachment for my native county and state. The two feelings are no conflict than does a man's love for his wife and his love for his mother. Wherever I may be in life, or whatever my fortune, the county of Washington, as it anciently was, taking in both sides of the Monongahela, will be sacred in my memory. I shall always recall with pride the many and the noble names of its sons, and not inconspicuously connected with its history, and that on either side of the beautiful river, in Protestant and in Catholic cemeteries, live generations of my own blood sleep in honored graves. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Bismarck's New Kingdom of the Rhine.

From the London Standard. BADEN-BADEN, August 19.—The recent speech of Mr. Gambetta at Baden, more especially that portion of it which touched the question of the integrity of Germany, is, I am informed, regarded by the Berlin government in a very serious light. Mainly owing to the utterances in question, Prince Bismarck has turned his attention to a proposal of a sufficiently novel and startling character.

The government and constitution of the Reichland, or province of Alsace-Lorraine, have since its annexation at the close of the last French war, been of an entirely provisional and exceptional character. The question what should ultimately be done with the imperial province was left for the future to decide. I hear the time for making a permanent settlement is now near at hand.

According to the scheme which has been submitted to the German government, Alsace, under Lorraine, would henceforth be united with Baden, and, in conjunction with the Grand Duchy, would be erected into a new kingdom of the Rhine. Lorraine, on the other hand, would be separated from Alsace, united with the Prussian province of Rhine-land, and become part of the Kingdom of Prussia.

The grand duke of Baden, the German emperor's favorite son-in-law, would, in case this combination is accepted, be proclaimed first sovereign of the Kingdom of the Rhine, and the proclamation would, in this case, not improbably take place on the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of the grand duke, about a month from the present time.

The Republican Publishing company of Denver will erect a new three story block for their use on the corner of Sixteenth street and Arapahoe.

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements discontinued in the paper unless notice is given. No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

There is not a block in the northern part of the city in which several new residences are not being erected.

Mr. Stanley Wood has sold his cottage on the corner of Weber street and Platte avenue to Mr. J. W. Harding.

Messrs. Mason and Wright, of Vermont, will be at Colorado Springs on October 20th with a car load of choice merino rams.

The next term of the district court will convene in this city on Monday, November 7th. The grand jury has already been drawn.

More deeds and conveyances have been recorded at the county clerk's office during the past month than in any other month in the history of the county.

Mr. S. Greenway will, in his capacity of sheep inspector, visit the various sheep men of El Paso county during the month of October. All sheep men are expected to be in readiness to show excises will be received by Mr. Greenway.

Mr. A. E. V. Stettell will build a handsome double store on Pike's Peak avenue, where the building now occupied as a museum is located. Those on the look out for store room can lease the building at any time from Captain DeCoursey.

The Nevada avenue crossing of the Denver & Rio Grande track is not as dangerous now as it has been. The bill to the left of the road you go to Cheyenne cañon has been cut away sufficiently to allow the drivers of conveyances to see the track for some distance. Approaching trains can now be seen without difficulty.

Mr. Charles Wallace is again in the city after having spent the summer in the Kerber tract district. Mr. Wallace is half owner of the Little Grant mine which is showing exceedingly well considering the amount of work that has been done on it. Mr. Wallace says that they will continue work on the mine during the winter.

The Bon Ton mine in the Rock Creek district, owned by Messrs. H. R. Fowler, W. H. Ogland and Jim Otis, of this city, is looked upon as being a very valuable property. We were yesterday shown some mineral taken from this claim, which shows up well. The close proximity of the Bon Ton to the celebrated Hightide mine, owned by the Conzock company, of Nevada, is a big feather in its cap. The owners of the Bon Ton have already been offered a good price for their property but declined to take it.

Mr. A. S. Welch returned from Denver last night, where he went to secure the Melville troupe for one night at the Opera house in this city. He found it impossible, as the company had arranged to appear in Kansas City directly after the close of the Denver engagement. Mr. Welch says that Mr. Bush made every effort to secure the company for his city but failed. Mr. Bush goes east Monday to make engagements for the season, and will take special pains to make engagements for Colorado Springs for all first class companies.

STEEL WORKS.

A New Hotel to be Opened for the Employees Next Tuesday.

Says the Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday: "The new Steel Works hotel will be opened on Tuesday next by Major L. M. Dunn. Yesterday our ranger was taken through the new building, which has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best completed hotel buildings to-day in the county of Pueblo. The new building is four stories in height, and is divided as follows: On the first floor is the reading room, billiard room, barber shop, tennis alley, ice room and wash rooms. These rooms are all supplied with hot and cold water, as well as all the other rooms in the house. On the second floor, in the office, dining room, two private offices, kitchen, store room, laundry, wash room and cloak room. All of the rooms on this floor are large, and will be completed in a neat and stylish. A broad staircase leads from the office to the third floor, which has twenty-three single and two double rooms. The upper story, which is called the attic or dormitory, will have twenty-five beds in the rooms which have been divided by a partition. The sleeping apartments are all large rooms, and are well ventilated. The main washing room, which is situated on the second floor, has seventeen wash bowls, which are constantly supplied with hot and cold water. The kitchen is large, and contains one of Van's large and best ranges. All vegetables are to be cooked by steam. The plumbing and gas fitting reflect great credit on Mr. Fleming & Co., the gentlemen who had this work in charge, as does also the carpenter work, which was done under the supervision of Mr. A. Pearson. The building is to have a large porch and veranda on the east and south sides, and when fully completed and opened will be a great benefit to the town."

From Sunday's Daily.

The Ice Evangeline company is the coming attraction at the opera house.

Leavitt's gigantic minstrel company have been booked by dates at Colorado Springs about Christmas time.

What has become of all the horsemen with their trotters? We have not had a good trotting or running race in some time.

Manager Welch informs us that Fannie Louise Buckingham will probably produce Mazaepa in the opera house in about two weeks.

Mr. Parkinson, of Monument, was in the city yesterday. We understand that Mr. Parkinson intends advancing his claims as a nominee for the county superintendency of schools.

Sheriff Walt Smith is confined to the house with a serious attack of dislocated wrist. He attributes the cause to the approaching election. Too much hand-shaking will frequently result disastrously.

Considering the lateness of the season the Miner Boys base ball club of Irwin have concluded not to come to Colorado Springs. It is to be regretted that the D. & R. G. boys could not have another interesting game before the season closes.

Workmen began yesterday morning to lay the side track from the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande to the proposed site of the new hotel. It will take but a day or two to complete the track when work will be commenced in earnest. All material to be used in the construction can then be laid upon the ground without any carting.

OBITUARY.

John Russell Wheeler.

The GAZETTE announced some days ago the death of Mr. J. R. Wheeler, of this city, which occurred at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on September 18th. From the Chambers, Wisconsin, Democrat, of September 24th, we take the following sketch of his life which many Colorado Springs people will read with interest:

John Russell Wheeler was born in the old town of Butternut, Otsego county, New York, on the 31st day of October, 1816. Educated at Filer's academy, in his native town, a school somewhat noted at that time, he early turned his attention to commercial pursuits, which he followed through a long business career, with zeal, integrity and intelligence excelled by few. Early in his business life he formed a partnership with Mr. Niles, of Buffalo, New York, in the forwarding and commission business, and established a line of propellers between Buffalo and the upper lakes, and the firm of Niles & Wheeler will be remembered by business men of that day as a successful and honorable one. In 1855, a joint stock association was formed by the leading forwarders of Buffalo, known as the American Transportation company, and Mr. Wheeler was chosen treasurer, which position he held for two years, when he sold out his interest and came to Wisconsin, and in 1861 he located in Columbus and commenced business as a banker. He established the Union bank under our state banking law and issued currency; but under the policy of the general government, during the war, he found it necessary to retire his circulation, which he did, and afterward continued the business as a private banker. About 1870 he turned his attention to stock raising upon the western plains. His first venture was in cattle in Kansas, but in the storms of a hard winter his herd was swept out of existence and he experienced almost a total loss of his investment. This did not discourage him, but gathering up the fragments of his venture in Kansas, and accompanied by his son, he took the trail for Colorado, and established a sheep ranch near the Springs, a business which has proved very successful. Mr. Wheeler also had business relations in Denver and Colorado Springs, and was a leading spirit in re-organizing the smelting works at the city of Golden, and became president of the association, a position which he held until failing health compelled his retirement, but not until the organization was established upon a firm and prosperous basis.

Thus ended the aggressive part of his business life. The healthy throbs of life had given way to the languor of disease, and for two years or more he has been gradually approaching the inevitable, which has now been reached, the end of a busy life.

Mr. Wheeler, in 1848, married Mary Rockwell, a sister of L. R. Rockwell, Mrs. E. R. Austin and Mrs. G. C. Cook of this city. His wife died in 1870, leaving one son, Mr. John E. Wheeler, of Colorado Springs. Col. Mr. Wheeler was a man of thought and scholarship and his habits of study remained with him until near the close of his life. Careful and saving in all his ways, he was yet a liberal giver to all worthy objects, and no one ever approached him for aid in any meritorious scheme and went away empty handed. A member of the Episcopal church, he did much to build up the church in places where he lived. The edifice in this city was mostly the object of his generous and noble gifts. It was fitting therefore that his remains should be carried to their final resting place from the portals of the church reared by his hand.

Mary Eloise Ely.

who died last Thursday morning in the eighteenth year of her age, was during the whole of last year and a portion of the year before a student of Colorado College. Notice of her death was given Thursday morning, and yesterday's session of the college was adjourned as a mark of respect. After opening exercises Professor Sheldon spoke kindly and tenderly and in praise of our departed friend. Professor Marden added a few words.

The funeral services held yesterday were conducted by President Tenney and Rev. Mr. Bristol. Six of the college students acted as pall-bearers, and some members of the Philocallian society attended the body to the grave.

The Philocallian society, of which Miss Ely was a member, have adopted the following resolutions:

In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate, Mary Ely, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her,

Resolved, That we hold in remembrance the cheerfulness, energy and amiability of her life among us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her parents in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our grief and sympathy be forwarded to the parents of our departed friend by the secretary of this meeting.

OUT WEST.

Denver now has three morning and four evening papers.

The Silver Cliff policemen are to have new uniforms.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Durango to Fort Lewis.

The Colorado wheat crop for 1881 is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

The profits of the Robinson mine is at present estimated at \$200,000 monthly.

Trinidad will not be represented at the capital convention at Cañon City to-day.

There are hundreds of acres of genuine clover and timothy grass in North Park.

The bullion yield for the Butte mining district for the year 1881 will be \$6,000,000.

Ninety thousand pounds of wool was sold at Trinidad last week by one sheep owner.

The Denver and Rio Grande coal shed in Durango are 280 feet long with a roof 42 feet wide.

All of the Denver morning dailies will, in the future, publish papers every day in the week.

The Denver board of trade will take an excursion to Omaha about the 10th of this month.

Mr. Frank C. Goudy has been renominated for district attorney of the seventh judicial district.

A burglar has been arrested at Leadville, who carries his burglar tools in his wooden leg.

A humane society similar to the Denver organization will be established in Leadville.

Forest fires are raging in North park and about six thousand acres have already been burned over.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars worth of eastern tickets were sold at Durango during the month of August.

On October 23th, the next session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Denver.

Trinidad is to have a street railway. The right of way has already been procured from the city council.

Thirty-nine deaths occurred in Leadville during the month of September and 49 during the month of August.

The Prairie Cattle company, with which the late Earl of Airlie was connected, had a capital of \$3,000,000 to invest.

Four Americans and eight Mexicans compose the grand jury at the next term of the district court at Trinidad.

A new theatre with a seating capacity of over 600 has just been opened at Durango by Messrs. Marshall & Penell.

The fifth annual meeting of the Congregational association will meet at Greeley from October 5th to 9th, inclusive.

In Northern Colorado 1,300 sheep, out of a herd of over 2,000, died from the effects of eating a poisonous milk weed.

The citizens of South Pueblo have voted to issue \$15,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of building a new school house.

The Alamosa Independent is authority for the statement that one stroke of lightning killed 750 sheep near that place.

A new coal mine has been opened in Horse Canon, near Durango, from which a superior quality of coal is being taken.

The Emilie Melville opera company will leave Denver this morning for Kansas City, where they will open a week's engagement.

The money stolen by Burton at the time of the Del Norte stage robbery will be refunded to the persons from whom it was taken.

A well executed counterfeit quarter of a dollar is being circulated at Central City. The bogus coin is somewhat difficult to detect.

A contract has been let by the Colorado Coal and Iron company for the sinking of a fifteen hundred foot artesian well at the steel works in South Pueblo.

Two years ago a Fort Collins man purchased a farm in that vicinity for \$2,000. This year he raised \$3,000 worth of wheat and was offered \$5,000 for his farm.

The Duke of Sutherland must have been exceedingly well pleased with the western country, for he has invested in different ways \$1,000,000 west of the Missouri.

The Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural society held the first meeting of its second season last evening in the council chamber in the opera house. As the notice was not general the attendance was not so large as usual, nevertheless the discussion was exceedingly interesting. President Parsons was in the chair. The president called attention to a new fruit journal that he had received, called Green's Fruit Recorder, published at Rochester, New York. Major McAllister spoke of the condition of his strawberry beds, saying that he never knew them to look better at this season. Mr. Cosson gave the names of quite a number of the newer varieties of strawberries which he believed should be tried here. He stated that he had a large bed of Bidwells from which he expected good results next year. He was inclined to think that the Longfellow was one of the best berries that has ever been grown. Major McAllister said that his attention had been frequently called lately to a native cherry, popularly known as the sand cherry, that grows well on the plains east of the city, but which has been domesticated by one or two of our people with great success. It grows on bushes like the currant, is very prolific, and when fully ripe is of excellent quality. He hoped to have something quite interesting to report upon the fruit at an early day.

The subject of grape culture was then discussed for some time, after which the question of the best method of mulching strawberries was entered upon. The meeting adjourned at 9:30 o'clock to meet in the same place next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, when a full attendance of the members of the society is hoped for.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler returned from Wisconsin on Sunday morning.

The Denver Inter-Ocean says that Mr. B. F. Crowell, of Colorado Springs, accompanied by his wife, will spend the winter in Boston and New York.

Tom Wanless has completed arrangements to have a concrete sidewalk placed in front of his entire block. Work will be begun on it either to-day or to-morrow.

The fortus of a two-months-old child was found yesterday morning in the alley between Cascade avenue and Tejon street. No investigation has as yet been made.

The bill of \$1,294.39 of El Paso county against Chaffee county for the trial, conviction and execution of Cauty has been allowed by the commissioners of Chaffee county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Renne on Saturday night last celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. We are informed that the presents were numerous and handsome.

Matt Wilbur's two horses, Teaser and Ada Paul, carried away first and second money at the Weld county fair. Ada Paul's time was 2:23, the best record made in Colorado this year.

We are reliably informed that the Denver & Rio Grande road has in its employ between \$3,500 and 9,000 men, and that over \$500,000 was paid out to employees during the month of September.

Architect P. P. Turber is now engaged in drafting plans for a new residence to be erected for J. G. Warner, on Cascade avenue, just south of the villas. Mr. Warner will also erect a \$2,000 residence on North Weber street for Mr. S. B. Westerfield.

Jack Piercy walked into Sam Westfield's yesterday and asked to be shown a double baby carriage. Sam said he did not keep them in stock but could order one in New York for him. Jack told him to send for it but for goodness sake to keep it mum and not let the boys hear of it.

The royal mail steamship, Parisian, of the Allan line, recently accomplished a trans-continental trip in six days sixteen hours and forty minutes, the quickest time on record. Colorado Springs people will remember that the GAZETTE company are agents for the Allan line in this city.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners held their regular quarterly meeting at the court house yesterday afternoon. Commissioners J. C. Woodbury, Matt France, C. R. Husted and County Clerk E. J. Eaton were present. The only thing that came up before the meeting for consideration outside of the allowing of monthly bills was a request from the Cheyenne and Beaver Creek Toll Road company asking that they be allowed to increase the prices of toll. They claim that the road has been extended five miles at a great expense. The commissioners will view the road and give the matter future consideration. To-day the commissioners will meet again and make the taxes for the ensuing year.

Below we give the bills allowed at yesterday's meeting:

Freight charges.....	\$ 5.00
Walt A. Smith.....	100.00
A. A. McGinnis.....	50.15
Oscar Harner.....	1.25
H. H. Bishop.....	34.00
A. A. McGinnis.....	15.00
E. A. Colburn.....	95
G. S. Barnes.....	2.50
L. C. Dana.....	25.50
Aaron Bailey.....	24.75
Abner Roberts.....	34.75
Amos B. Brown.....	2.00
A. L. Millard.....	7.50
S. J. Carthage.....	28.50
Wm. L. Smith.....	3.00
A. B. Turber.....	4.75
Wm. Lennox & Bro.....	4.75
S. B. Westfield.....	21.00
Amos B. Brown.....	1.00
A. Christian.....	1.00
J. D. Martin.....	108.62
Wm. L. Smith.....	5.00
Amos B. Brown.....	112.00
L. M. Bennett.....	54.35
Culver, Page, Hoyle & Co.....	240.00
Gazette Pub. Co.....	303.00
Walt A. Smith.....	45.00
Donner & Parker.....	8.50
E. A. Colburn.....	16.40
Giles Crissey.....	8.20
F. E. DeWitt.....	1.15
J. N. Beall.....	45.75
Woodward Lumber Co.....	16.45
Burke & Lee.....	9.00
John Potter.....	4.00
Giddings & Stillman.....	98.14
A. L. Millard.....	10.25
Aaron Bailey.....	4.04
E. J. Eaton.....	8.75
J. L. Marston.....	156.00
L. C. Dana.....	38.00
John Potter.....	35.91
Peck & Farrar.....	9.71

D. & E. Earnings.

Mr. Loring S. Richardson, auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande, reports the following earnings for that road for the fourth week of September, from the 22d to the 30th inclusive.

Ordinary.....	\$31,310.95
Extra.....	31,355.34
Government.....	209.23

Total freight.....\$130,750.76

Ordinary.....	\$45,123.06
U. S. troops.....	106.25
Expresses.....	5,064.25
U. S. mails.....	481.53

Total passenger.....\$51,765.08

Miscellaneous.....100.00

Total.....\$191,616.75

Earnings same week, 1880.....\$142,373.04

Miles operated, 1881.....961

Miles operated, 1880.....541

ABUSIVE TRAMPS.

They Threaten the Lives of Perceable Citizens in Broad Daylight.

Stolen Jewelry and Other Articles Found in Their Possession.

For the past week two very rough and desperate looking men have been prowling about the streets both day and night, begging at times and occasionally following other avocations. They were very insulting in their manner, especially after dark. On one of two occasions last week men were accosted by them after night for money. If these demands were complied with nothing would be said, but should the money fail to be forthcoming they would be very abusive and frequently threaten pedestrians in the worst possible manner. On Tuesday night last one of the tramps stepped up to a gentleman near the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues and asked him for money with which to get some supper. The gentleman did not seem inclined to gratify his request, whereupon the tramp became very wrathful. The gentleman listened to his harangue for a few seconds, and at a moment when the tramp was off his guard, he hit him with his fist and tumbled Mr. Tramp into the gutter. Before the tramp could recover himself the gentleman disappeared in the darkness. This is only one of several attacks of a similar nature that we have heard of.

These two scoundrels would frequently travel about together, and then again they would go in different directions. One of them had a preparation of some description with which he would clean watch chains. The strangest feature of all was that he would do the cleaning gratuitously. It was subsequently ascertained that while cleaning chains he would very cleverly remove two or three links from the chain, and place them in his pocket. Very seldom did the owner discover that the links had been removed.

On Sunday morning Mr. E. Roberts of the GAZETTE was confronted by one of these tramps near the North End meat market. It was the same old cry; he wanted a quarter with which to procure his dinner. Mr. Roberts said that he had no money for him. The tramp took exceptions to the reply, and at once began to call Mr. Roberts the most vile names imaginable. Mr. Roberts turned and hit the scoundrel and at the same time several others stepped up to take his part. The tramp seeing that he was outnumbered retired to a safe distance, and placing his hand upon his hip pocket threatened to shoot the first man that approached him. No advance was made on either side, and the gentlemen went one way and the tramp the other. The case was at once reported to Officers Beall and Tell, and they at once started in search of the tramp.

No trace of him could be found at the time but in the middle of the afternoon Marshal Beall happened to be standing upon the opposite side of the street when this self-same tramp was having an altercation with Charley Gilmore, another GAZETTE employee. The trouble arose from the same cause and the tramp had upon this occasion drawn a large razor to defend himself. Officer Beall immediately placed him under arrest and conveyed him to jail. On his person quite a large amount of stolen jewelry was found. Some of it is thought to belong to Captain Tom Burnham, it having been stolen from his residence on Cascade avenue.

The other tramp was afterward arrested, and they are now both in jail awaiting a hearing. Mr. Burnham is expected in the city to-day, and if he can identify the jewelry found a strong case can be made against them.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Meeting of the City Fathers Last Evening.

The members of the city council met in their room last evening. The space directly back of the mayor's chair was appropriately draped in memory of the dead president, and the word "Garrison" in white immortelles was surrounded by heavy folds of black.

The following members were present at the meeting: Brown, Wilson, Wheeler, Johnson, Giddings and Himebaugh. Absent: Noble and Walker. There was but little of interest before the council. A petition was presented by E. P. Denney and others asking for the vacation of the alley and block number 205. This was referred to the committee on streets and ditches. F. E. Robinson, J. F. Humphrey and E. P. Howbert presented a petition asking for the location of public express wagons, declaring that those which now had their stand in front of the business offices of the petitioners were a nuisance. This was referred to a committee. There was some discussion regarding the obstruction by the train of the crossing on the Manitou road, but no action was taken. Judge Williams was allowed \$50 as a retaining fee in the suits now pending against the city.

On motion of Alderman Wilson the members of the council were ex officio members of the police, and it was decided that they should be supplied with appropriate badges and have all the powers of the regular police.

Alderman Wilson also moved that a committee be appointed to study the question of the water supply and recommended that the lake at the head of Ruxton's creek be utilized. The motion was passed, and a committee appointed. There was then a long, general and interesting discussion on irrigation. Mayor France and others spoke of the waste of water by many of the owners of lawns, and it was recommended that next year the ditch man be empowered to regulate the supply for each yard, and that the ditches be improved in many respects. It must be learned by the owners of land that there is as much danger from too much water being given their lawns as there is of not giving enough, and some of the finest lawns in the city are those which receive water once a week.

Mr. Charles Bacon petitioned for permission to purchase ground in the cemetery and build thereon a private vault. His request was granted.

The following bills were approved:

Peter Downes.....	\$10.00
A. Brown.....	8.10
Giddings & Stillman.....	5.00
Sundries for street work.....	48.12
A. Hay.....	108.55
J. J. Marston.....	7.81
Colorado Gas and Coke Co.....	41.20
Durkee & Lee.....	6.60
Gazette Publishing Co.....	1.80
Rents.....	10.00
A. H. Corman.....	10.00
H. Shelby.....	10.00
S. Rowe.....	110.00
Matt France.....	1.00
Evelyn & Taylor.....	1.50
Giles Crissey.....	26.18
John Potter.....	70.01
El Paso county.....	9.00
L. E. Dunn.....	6.50

CARD OF THANKS.

How the Delegates to the Women's Christian Temperance Union Feel Toward Colorado Springs.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.
We, the undersigned, a portion of the delegates to the state convention, Women's Christian Temperance Union, recently convened at Colorado Springs, desire to express through the columns of your paper our heartfelt and sincere thanks to the people of that beautiful city in general, and to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols in particular, for the uniform kindness, courtesy and hospitality which was at all times during our stay shown us, and particularly do we desire to express our gratitude to them for the most excellent time enjoyed during the day spent at Manitou and other points of interest in that vicinity.

Mrs. SHIELDS, Colorado Springs.
Mrs. EDWARDS, Fort Collins.
Miss DUBOIS, Greeley.
Miss CALKINS, Leadville.
Miss MEAD, Leadville.
Mrs. PALMER, Boulder.
Mrs. WALLACE, Boulder.
Mrs

From Wednesday's Daily.

WHITE RIVER UTES.

After Getting Their Money They Return
to Their Favorite Colorado
Haunts.A Story as Told by a Member of the Com-
mission Which Went to Utah.

A gentleman who accompanied the commissioner's party to Utah to pay the White River Utes their money has just returned to Denver, and in conversation with a Republican reporter told the following interesting story:

"About the middle of the month," said he, "the White River Utes, numbering about six hundred, some one hundred and fifty of whom were braves, arrived at Uintah, under the command of Colorow, Faby and Wash. They began to show their discontent at once, and held two pow-wows on the day of their arrival. The chiefs were not present on the first day, but on the day following Colorow attended the council. On the day before the commissioners gave the Indians their money, while Mr. Meacham was at the Thornburgh agency, at the junction of the White and Green rivers, a man named Taylor, an interpreter who accompanied a party of Uncompagres Indians on their way to Thornburgh, brought the startling announcement to Uintah that the Indians were preparing to make a raid and massacre every member of the party. The cause of this bloody desire on the part of the Indians was a rumor set afloat by one of the petty chiefs of the Uncompagres. This report was to the effect that the commissioners did not intend to give them their money; that it had been promised them merely as a blind to induce them to leave Colorado. Their antipathy to Colorado men was strong; they would have nothing to do with a Colorado man because they believed he intended to cheat them.

"Taylor, the interpreter, very fortunately learned of the plot in time to warn the commissioners, or a massacre would probably have taken place. Colorow was sent far, and to him the commissioners denounced the report that the Indians were to be cheated as false, and promised that they should be paid their money next day. Colorow talked to his braves and showed that he had unlimited influence over them by inducing them to give up their scheme to raid the camp and wait peacefully until the next day for their money. Mr. Meacham returned the next day and paid the Indians their money. Twelve thousand dollars was divided among them. The entire amount was in silver dollars, which had been conveyed to Uintah in two kegs. The Indians knew where this money was concealed, and intended to take possession of it after they had killed the commissioners. It is said that the Indian who fired the blood of the White River by the report that they had been fooled into leaving their country was one of the Uncompagres chiefs who took an active part in the Meeker massacre. He knew what he said was untrue, and there is no doubt that his only object was to instigate the White River to join the Uncompagres in an uprising.

"The Uncompagres told Commissioner Meers that he was a Colorado man, and that they didn't want anything to do with him, and threatened to scalp him if he did not at once leave the Indian country. Mr. Meers took his departure, and with an escort of two men started for Fort Bridger, where he took the train for Salt Lake. He returned to the Thornburgh agency with Captain Hawkins and his command.

"As soon as the Utes had got their money they began to talk about going back to Colorado. Forty-eight hours after Commissioner Meacham had paid out the \$12,000 in silver, there were only thirty Utes of the six hundred in the tribe remaining at Uintah. The others were on their way to their old home at White river. They had a good many objections to the new Utah agency. They said the grazing was not good, that the hunting was poor, but the main, though not often expressed, objection was that there was 'cheap gold in Colorado. Uintah no good.'

"Colonel Meacham did all that he could to induce the Indians to remain in Utah. But they were sullen and determined. They could not be coaxed. Upon receiving their money some of the Indians at once began to squander it. They threw it about with a recklessness born of sudden wealth. Many of them, however, invested their shining dollars in rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Some of them spent all their money in Salt Lake City in the wildest frolics that ever an Indian indulged in.

"Colorow, the big chief of the White River, did not go immediately back to White river. He is now hunting with a few of his braves in the White mountains in Utah. Chief Jake is with the Indians at the old agency at White river. Commissioners French, Russell and Meers are now at Thornburgh agency, which is about forty miles south of Uintah. Commissioner Meacham is on his way to Washington. The braves are well armed, and have had several councils since they were paid off. It is feared that there will be trouble.

EGGLESTONE'S DEATH.

The Rosita Murderer and Mining Swindler Gets His Just Deserts.

Nearly every one in Colorado has heard of the notorious E. A. Egglestone who figured so conspicuously some two years ago in the Colorado papers. Yesterday's Denver Times has the following brief review of this notorious career and account of his death at the hands of the Indians in New Mexico:

Everywhere in Colorado the name of Edward A. Egglestone is known and the man held in horror and detestation by honest men. The history of his career in the state is one unbroken story of rascality and fraud. He came to the state under the guise of the New York Herald's scientific correspondent, and showed himself thoroughly conversant with mines, minerals, and mining, and by his undoubted knowledge in those matters at once became an authority as an expert. With his easily acquired prestige he had no trouble whatever in getting up the Silver Circle fraud, and by that he fleeced many old residents. From some he secured large amounts of money in return for which he meted out worthless promises of fabulously rich claims—which at last resolved themselves into shallow holes in barren rock. From Silver Circle, when it became untenable, he removed to

Silver Cliff at the first discovery there. But he was early driven thence by a vigilance committee, and went to Rosita. He was one of the smoothest correspondents who ever held a pen, and wrote to the New England newspapers, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta and St. Louis papers, under as many varied non de plumes, always telling of the rush of prosperity at Rosita, of the stupendous fortunes daily realized, of the vast schemes under way—at the head of which those letters always placed E. A. Egglestone. The result was that every mail brought him money for investment, and he rarely let a victim go without two or three additional contributions. He, meantime, located claims everywhere, careless as to the ground they covered—regardless alike of veins or their absence and of former locations of the same ground. He simply pulled up and carried off or burned or defaced such stakes as occupied ground he wanted. He gambled constantly and was seldom sober. In drunken spree he or one of his companions shot a miner to death one evening just at dusk. There was very little doubt as to his guilt, yet there was a doubt. The man murdered was but recently from the east, lured to Rosita, and there defrauded of all his money by Egglestone. Egglestone was arrested and sent to jail in Pueblo in May, 1879. In September of that year, he so far succeeded in convincing a couple of men in this city of his entire innocence and of his anxiety for trial and certainty of acquittal that they went on his bond and secured his release from jail. But it was a decided case of misplaced confidence. He lingered near Silver park till the week prior to that fixed for his trial, when he left the country without leaving his future address. Judgment was entered against him as a bondsman for the full amount of the bond, \$5,000, and they at once set about a search for him, but without success until this summer, when he was identified in the person of Hugh Marshall, down in New Mexico. A requisition was procured and one of his bondsman went down and arrested him. Egglestone denied his identity whenever a third person was present, but admitted it when only his captor and himself could hear him. He employed an attorney to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in every county he should be taken into and instructed him to delay hearings in every case as long as possible. The result was that a delay of two days was ordered by the court taking hold of the case, that the prisoner might have time to send for witnesses who could swear to his identity as Hugh Marshall during all the time that Egglestone was in the Pueblo jail. When the morning of the day fixed for the hearing came Egglestone was gone, having escaped in shackles, which were subsequently found near the place where he had been locked up. After that he was heard of no more until the following letter was received in this city. It is dated at Albuquerque, N. M., September 1st, and was shown to the Times reporter on Saturday evening:

"I wonder if you will be as much surprised as I was to hear that that rascal Egglestone is dead? Well, he is, beyond a chance for doubt. He was killed by the Indians while with a party he had joined for the purpose of driving the Indians into Old Mexico. I saw Mrs. Egglestone here and knew her. She is called Mrs. Marshall; you know he went under the name of Hugh Marshall here. I knew her, of course, on sight, and when I heard them say that her husband had been killed by the Indians I at once made inquiries and found out it was so. I saw a letter from a James White, at Fort Wingate, in which he told me that he had been killed by their party, and Hugh Marshall was one of them. It seems that Egglestone had gone down there after his last escape, and joined the party to fight the Indians. I afterward saw a man named Chas. Prescott who was one of the party and was wounded. He lives at Baker's ranch. He told me that Hugh Marshall was killed, that he saw him shot, but he never knew that Marshall was not his husband. I saw Mrs. Egglestone to him and said I knew her at Pueblo as Mrs. Egglestone, but he said he had known her and her husband for more than a year as Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Marshall."

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met again yesterday morning at the court house and transacted some unfinished business, after which they visited the county jail in a body. They report that upon investigation the jail was found to be in its usual good condition. The principal object of the day's meeting was to establish the tax levies of the ensuing year. Several weeks ago the GAZETTE published an itemized statement of the taxes levied by the state; so it will not be necessary to republish them. Below we give the levies as decided upon by the board:

General city purposes, 8 mills on the dollar.
Interest on water bonds and sinking fund, 5 mills on the dollar.
County tax, 6 mills on the dollar.
State tax, 5 1/2 mills on the dollar.
Town of Manitou, 8 mills on the dollar.
One dollar will be charged for each 25 feet of frontage water pipe, as well as \$1 for military post tax.

A special school tax was also levied on the various school districts, as follows:

District	No. of miles	Dist. No. 1	Dist. No. 2	Dist. No. 3	Dist. No. 4	Dist. No. 5	Dist. No. 6	Dist. No. 7	Dist. No. 8	Dist. No. 9	Dist. No. 10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, send us the following condition of the Boston wool market for the week ending September 30:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 8,219 bales domestic and 12 foreign, against 3,752 bales domestic and 437 foreign for the same week last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 150,892 bales domestic and 22,929 bales foreign against 256,186 bales domestic and 86,863 bales foreign for corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,117,684 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 357,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,474,684 lbs., against 3,731,472 lbs. and 6,219,500 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales, as collected from the several sources and given in detail below, show a light business as compared with previous weeks, the decrease over last week being 1,256,788 lbs., and over the previous week of 3,744,816 lbs. The principal decrease has been in domestic wool, of which 1,089,053 lbs. were sold less than a week ago, and in foreign the decrease has been 168,000 lbs. The largest decrease has been in California spring, of which 372,000 lbs. were sold less than last week, the total sales being 155,000 lbs. this week, against 537,824 lbs. last week. A week ago the sales of Texas, territory wools amounted to 875,000 lbs., but they foot up 569,100 lbs. this, or 306,000 lbs. less. The largest sales of any particular grade of wool were of Texas, territory, etc., as have been for previous weeks. The sales of unwashed wool were about the same this week as last, or 264,505 lbs. this week against 272,788 lbs. last. The sales of Ohio were 169,000 lbs. less than last week, of Michigan 118,000 lbs. less, of combing and delaine 65,000 lbs. of unwashed 8000 lbs., and of pulled 173,000 lbs. The only increase occurred in scoured wool, of which 62,000 lbs. were sold more than the previous week, or 220,091 lbs. in all. In for-

leign wool the decrease has been light, or only 168,000 lbs. This is due to the transactions reported last week in Montevideo, 500,000 lbs. on private terms; while this week the sales are but 150,000 lbs. Other sales in foreign carpet and Cape wools offset the decline in the sales of Montevideo, and the difference in the business of the week in foreign wool over the previous week is trifling.

MARBLE.

Rich Discovery at Maysville.

The South Arkansas Miner says: A few weeks ago George Partridge, of this city discovered what he supposed to be a ledge of marble in Cree's camp, about five miles west of the city. He kept the discovery to himself, and procuring a few specimens sent them to Denver where they were strongly tested with acids and by fire and found to be genuine marble and of a very excellent quality. Some of the specimens were polished with most satisfactory results, and Denver parties realizing that a marble quarry in Colorado was a bonanza, immediately made propositions to purchase and a certain interest was disposed of, simply to get capital for the successful working of the property. The quarry is now owned by George Partridge and J. S. Painter of this city and some parties in Denver. A shipment was made on Wednesday of this week which will thoroughly prove the character of the marble, when the work of getting it out and shipping it in large quantities will be begun and pushed with all possible vigor during the winter. The freight on marble from Vermont to Denver is about \$70 per ton, which alone would give an immense profit, not considering the superior quality and immense quantity of the marble to be found in this quarry."

El Paso County Schools.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, county superintendent of schools, gives the following list of schools now open in the county:

District	Teachers
No. 1. Whitefield	Miss Vina Benson
" 2. Hall's	Miss Mary Smith
" 3. Monument	Miss S. LeBaron
" 4. Stuart	Miss Mary Vella
" 5. Fountain	Mrs. C. Augustino
" 6. Irvine's	Miss M. Curtis
" 7. Husted	Miss M. Kendall
" 8. Cheyenne	Miss Lena Bush
" 9. Florissant	Mr. C. H. Black
" 10. Miller	Mrs. M. E. Deane
" 11. Bijou Basin	Miss Maggie Kelley
" 12. Four Mile	Miss Hathaway
" 13. Edgerton	Miss Anna Steiger

The list above given does not include the schools of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Easterly reports that the schools in districts Nos. 16, 19, 21 and 28 have not yet opened, but preparations are being made to have them opened between now and Christmas.

The schools in districts Nos. 6, 21, 23, 25 and 27 will not be opened until spring.

Signal officer Jones reports that deer are very numerous in the vicinity of the peak.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler has been elected a member of the First National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

United States Representative William M. Springer, of Illinois, was in the city yesterday. He is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

It is very probable that a series of three games of base ball will be played shortly between the Denver & Rio Grande club of this city and the J. B. Orman club of Pueblo.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is drawing exceedingly large houses at Denver to see her rendition of Mazeppa. She is supported by an excellent company and is said to have improved much in her acting since her last visit to Colorado.

Messrs. H. R. Fowler, A. E. Mook, S. B. Westerfield and R. R. Crawford will build four residences adjoining each other on North Weber street. They will all be fronted with one lawn. Work has already been begun on Mr. Crawford's house.

Sheriff Spangler of Arapahoe county passed through the city on the morning express yesterday with six prisoners in his custody destined for the penitentiary at Canon City. Their sentences vary from eighteen months to ten years.

It is with regret that we learn of the departure of Dr. Tucker from our midst. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Tucker has proved himself to be not only a gentleman in every respect but also an honor to the profession which he represents. He contemplates returning to his home in Missouri in about a week.

Yesterday's Denver Republican states that Charles E. Hunter, representing himself to be the business manager of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, was a caller at that office. The man whoever he is was undoubtedly imposing on the profession for he has not, neither did he ever have, any connection with the GAZETTE.

Captain Burnham came down from his ranch in the mountains yesterday afternoon. He identified the jewelry found in the possession of the tramps arrested on Sunday as belonging to him. In all about \$75 or \$100 worth of property was taken from his house. The tramps will be brought up for a hearing before Justice Bentley this morning.

Chief Engineer Pixley returned from his eastern trip on the owl train yesterday morning. He was present at Garfield's funeral services at Cleveland and says that he never saw so many people gathered together before in his life. While in Chicago Mr. Pixley purchased the new jumper for the J. M. Sigafus hose company and it is now in transit. He says the new cart is a beauty and the boys cannot help but be proud of it.

Mr. Cren, the collector of tolls on the Pike's Peak trail, reports that his receipts for the months of June, July and August from visitors to the Peak averaged \$15 per day. This only includes travelers on horse back. Thus it will be seen that during those months 1,350 people visited the Peak mounted on horses. Signal Officer Jones estimates that fully as many more accomplished the ascent on foot, making in all 2,700 visitors to the summit of that old landmark for the three months above named.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Some Information About the College
Societies.Numerous Other Facts of Interest Concern-
ing that Institution.

The constitution of the new literary society is short enough to admit of publication:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as "The Colorado College Literary Society."

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. Any person who signed the call for the meeting held in the college chapel September 10th, 1881, may become a regular member of this society by paying a fee of fifty cents and signing this constitution by noon of September 30th, 1881.

SEC. 2. Any student of Colorado college may become a regular member on the following terms: His or her name must be proposed in writing at a regular meeting by at least two regular members; not earlier than the next succeeding regular meeting; the candidate must be elected by an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members present; the person elected must pay the initiation fee of twenty-five cents, sign the constitution and appear at a regular meeting within two weeks of his or her election.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer. They shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers.

SEC. 2. The president and vice-president, together with one other person who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall constitute an executive committee. The executive committee shall arrange programmes, attend to the society's general business, carry out its instructions, and at the end of their term of office, or of their term if required, make a complete report of their doings.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

SEC. 2. The regular election for officers shall be held at the last regular meeting in September, December, and March. Vacancies shall be filled at the next regular meeting after their occurrence. Officers shall begin their duties at the next regular meeting after their election, except that officers elected to fill vacancies shall begin their duties at once.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be amended, suspended, or repealed at any regular meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment, suspension or repeal shall have been given in writing by not less than two members at least one regular meeting previous.

The following are the charter members—members in accordance with the first section of the second article: Jessie M. Rowe, F. L. Cooper, F. E. Johnson, May L. Neal, Wallace Locke, Julia Mosser, Lizzie S. Neal, George F. Owen, Belle Older, Lizzie A. R. Doak, Bertha L. Smith, Ellen Gateley.

At the last meeting so much time was taken up in electing officers and selecting a name for the society that the literary exercises were omitted. The following are the officers and executive committee for the term beginning next Friday: President, F. L. Cooper; vice-president, Jessie M. Rowe; secretary and treasurer, May L. Neal; executive committee, the president, the vice-president, and George F. Owen.

Johnson, Miss Lizzie Neal, and Owen were continued as a committee to make arrangements for the meeting to be held Friday evening. The meeting will be held in Miss Damp's room. Besides some other exercises there will be a discussion, led by Johnson for the affirmative, and Owen for the negative, on the question of state support for higher educational institutions. All meetings are public.

At the last meeting of the Phi Delta Pi the officers previously elected were installed, and the proposed amendment to the constitution admitting young ladies to membership, was voted down. Some members of this society would like to join the C. C. L. and have some members of the C. C. L. join them, and then arrange for meetings of the societies on alternate Friday evenings. I hardly think such an arrangement likely to be made. A determination on the part of each society to do its best, a feeling of generous rivalry will not be harmful to either. A union meeting or a discussion between the two societies might be arranged for occasionally. As we must be neighbors, it is certainly best that we should be friends.

The Philocallian Society will hold a meeting next Friday afternoon.

On Friday afternoon of next week, Professor Sheldon will conduct some exercises of the students. There will probably be a debate.

The College Union will meet at President Tenney's home next Saturday evening at half-past seven.

This week Mr. Tenney delivered the last of his series of Sunday afternoon lectures on Immortality.

Prof. Strieby has recently purchased in New York city some additional apparatus for the college. He will probably pass through this place in a few days on his way to New Mexico. His work in the college will not begin until November.

Miss Wiley has been teaching in the public schools in place of Miss Noyes, who has been sick. Miss Noyes is recovering and Miss Wiley is expected back in college soon.

Professor Marden made some remarks yesterday morning in regard to misbehavior during the singing, and Prof. Sheldon in regard to disorder in the lower part of the building. Mr. Marden gave notice that if the disturbance during the singing shall continue, there will be measures swift, sure, and surprising.

Orders have been issued by the agents of the various trunk lines forbidding their agents from taking any more high explosives on trains. Colorado will have to manufacture her own explosives in the future.

A MEMORIAL.

Sent by the Ladies of the W. J. T. U. to
Mrs. Garfield.

It will be remembered that on the evening when the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held their memorial services in the Opera House, Mrs. Edwards, of Fort Collins, read a poem dedicated to Garfield. This poem has been printed on white satin and will be forwarded to the wife and mother of President Garfield, together with the resolutions of sympathy adopted at that meeting. Below we give the poem, which was not printed at the time we published an account of the proceedings. The poem was written by Mrs. H. L. Hilton of Georgetown:

The sad slow pace of mortal life;
Breaks on the shroud of midnight air;
Breathes like a low and anguished prayer,
And dies away in sobbing sobs.

Upon that lovely eastern shore,
Where rolls and ripples the sud-voiced sea,
The stars his pallid waters bore,
Until the morning comes once more.

New day awakens thy responsive skies,
But vain her touch upon those darkened eyes;
The rose of morning bursts its petals wide,
But brings no thrill of life beneath those folded hands.

Wave low the brilliant blue and red,
O, starry flag! the Nation weeps;
O, earth, be still! our Garfield sleeps,
Nor death has crowned the noble dead.

The seepers lie unnoticed at his side,
For him the heavenly-kindred angels wide;
And looking up through all our tears, we say,
It is his glorious inauguration day.

MURDERED.

An Inoffensive Man Killed in Cold Blood
at Nathrop.

The name of Charles Nachtrieb will be remembered by many Colorado Springs people. He came to the state in 1859 and was one of the first settlers in California. He was murdered at Nathrop on Monday night. The following account of the murder we take from the Leadville Herald:

One of the most dastardly murders on record was perpetrated at Nathrop, in Chaffee county, on Monday night, in which one of the oldest and most respected citizens in the state was selected as the victim, and his murderer, one of the most despicable villains that ever drew the breath of life. Mr. Charles Nachtrieb owned the town of Nathrop and had many interests outside of which by far not the least important was a large cattle range. This is located in the Gunnison country, and from thence the murderer came on Monday, apparently for the purpose of either robbing the proprietor or taking his life.

The murderer's name is Bert Remington, and by profession he is a cattle herder. A short time ago Remington engaged in the employ of Nachtrieb to join the cattle herders in the south, and on Monday he came up for his wages. He arrived at Nathrop during the afternoon and spoke to a number of men in the town about his pay. He offered to take himself to H. J. Grieb, proprietor of the place, and it is supposed made a demand for his exorbitant pay; whereupon, being refused he pulled his revolver and shot his employer.

During the evening the victim with his wife was sitting in the store until about nine o'clock, when the wife retired for the night. About half an hour later Remington came in, and it is supposed made a demand for his exorbitant pay; whereupon, being refused he pulled his revolver and shot his employer.

As the sound of the pistol broke on the night air, the men who happened to be in the neighboring stores and saloons, rushed into the darkness, only to see Remington jump upon his pony and dash into the country. Not knowing the nature of the crime, little attention was paid to the fleeing criminal, but soon the sheriff, who had been informed of the murder, was found on the floor fatally shot, never uttering a sound, but dying within ten minutes. Some of the men first on the ground state that they heard Mr. Nachtrieb exclaim, "Oh, my God, he has shot me."

The ball entered an inch and a half to the right of the left nipple, plunging through the body and imbedding itself a quarter of an inch from the surface under the right shoulder blade, about four or five inches from the spine.

Mr. Nachtrieb was one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country, coming to California in 1850 and locating at Nathrop in 1853. He was only forty-nine years of age, but had won an enviable reputation throughout this entire section of country, for charity and benevolence. The town in which he lived was named after him, being the English translation of his German name. He was well known here by the older residents, and the news of his sudden and untimely death was received with sorrow by all.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry L. Grieb, who was intimately interested with the deceased in business matters, came to this city and purchased a very elegant casket at the Leadville undertaking establishment, in which the remains of the murdered man will be laid to rest.

A posse of citizens joined the sheriff in the pursuit of the murderer, and if overtaken, the chances are, notwithstanding the sheriff, the red-handed villain will receive his just deserts.

MINE JUMPING.

An Audacious Case About to Enter the
Courts.

Leadville Herald.

In every mining camp mine jumping is one of the necessary evils in its earliest days, and to this rule Leadville and vicinity have proven no exception. A couple of years ago the mine jumper proved almost a universal terror here, but as civilization and capital made their inroads, the jumping business gradually became extinct, until now to hear of a case is rather unusual. Men are still in the business, however, as was proven to L. W. Miller recently, the facts in the case being as follows: Mr. Miller is an old prospector and while out on a tour of inspection he wandered over into Lackawanna gulch, in this county, about thirty miles distant from the city. On the second of July he discovered what has since developed into a rich gold mine, and on which a large price is set. The first thing the discoverer did was to locate the ground, call it the Saturday Night, do his assessing work and after having it surveyed, came to this city and had his location certificate recorded. He worked on the claim for some time, when he was threatened and then peremptori-

ly driven off by a party of men who had discovered the value of the property. Upon arriving in this city he made known his grievances to Mr. J. S. Trimble, and asked that gentleman as to what were the proper steps to be taken. Mr. Trimble at once applied for an injunction, which was granted, and upon the paper being served it was found that the jumpers had vacated the shaft, but had surveyed a claim directly across the claim. Mr. Trimble then had a patent applied for, and Mr. Miller again went to work. Some four or five weeks later another claim was located by the same parties, in which they also ran over the end lines of the Saturday Night for several feet.

In addition to the jumping it is stated on positive proof that the parties have moved their stakes, and, instead of surveying as their stakes claimed, when the survey was made, they have extended their end lines forty-eight feet.

When the survey for a patent was being made, the jumpers were apparently not so sanguine of their success, as it seems that they talked compromise and made several suggestions in that direction. Mr. Miller will accept no compromise, however, as he has secured the services of one of Leadville's ablest lawyers to take hold of the case.

Mr. Edgar Howbert, of Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co., contemplates an eastern visit as soon as his partner, E. P. Howbert, returns. Ed drove a herd of Brahman chickens across the plains in 1863 and has not been across the state line since. We are reliably informed that he will enter into the holy bonds of matrimony while absent.

OUT WEST.

The Silver Cliff branch of the Denver and Rio Grande is now completely repaired and trains will begin to-day to run regularly over that part of the road.

Charley Durkee is the happy man this time and a marked advance in the price of hardware may be looked for. It is a girl and was born on Monday night.

The Denver Opera company will, in a few days, begin the rehearsal of the first two acts of Stanley Wood's opera, Brittle Silver. Mr. Wood will personally superintend the rehearsals.

Mr. John Potter has purchased what is known as the Humphrey lot on North Tejon street, for which he paid \$4,000. He will erect thereon a handsome and commodious residence.

From what we can learn Colorado cattle are in a better condition this year than have been for some years past. A well known cattle man said in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter yesterday that he had never seen fatter cattle on the Colorado plains.

Messrs. Clement & Russell, of this city, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the north and south wings to Colorado College, and work will be begun on the foundation walls to-day. The foundation will be of Colorado City stone, and the main structure of Castle Rock stone with Manitou stone trimmings.

It is a week ago to-day that Mr. D. Wilmer, a resident of Denver, left the Cliff house, Manitou, for the Peak, since which time he has not returned. He was seen on Saturday by one of the guides and it is supposed that he was then on his way back. As he was a sufferer from heart disease some are inclined to think that the disease was aggravated by the light atmosphere causing his death in some out of the way place on the trail. Efforts are being made to organize a relief party to go in search of him.

The two tramps who were arrested on Sunday last were brought up before Justice Bentley yesterday morning and gave the names of Frank Hollins and John Dean. The charge against them was that of grand larceny. As several stolen from Captain Burnham's house was found in their possession, the evidence against them was almost conclusive. The judge bound them over for appearance at the next term of the district court in the sum of \$500 each. Neither of them being able to pay that amount they were committed to the county jail.

Canon City Convention.

CANON CITY, October 4.—The convention began on the capital site this afternoon, and after effecting a temporary organization and appointing committees, took a recess until five o'clock.

The convention again met at five o'clock and effected a permanent organization by the election of Q. D. Parsons president and G. P. Johnson secretary.

Adjourned until evening.

At the beginning of the evening session G. Q. Richmond, of Pueblo, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, A large number of counties south of the divide are not represented in this convention by proxy or otherwise, and Whereas, It is our belief that the permanent seat of government will not be fixed at the approaching election in November; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is not wise to designate any particular locality in Southern Colorado for the location of the capital but that this convention recommend that each locality vote as they choose, and that hereafter when the question of locating the capital shall be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Colorado, we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to use our best endeavors and all legitimate means for the place which shall be designated as the competitor of Denver under the law.

The resolution called forth an animated debate. Richmond, of Pueblo, Blake, of Chaffee, and others favored it, and A. G. Peabody, of Canon, and Colonel Montgomery, of Custer, earnestly opposed it. The resolution was carried by a vote of 48 to 20. Lake, Chaffee, Gunnison and Pueblo voting aye, and Custer, Fremont, Park and Ouray, no.

The convention had a total representation by delegates and proxies of seventy-six out of the one hundred and fifteen in the call. The convention was unanimous against Denver, and considered the resolution the wisest course.

From Friday's Daily.

The republican county convention will meet in this city one week from to-morrow.

Mr. John Stanley, sr., left yesterday for Helena, Louisiana, where he expects to remain till next April or May.

Mr. A. D. Davis started for his ranch on the Arkansas yesterday with 2,000 pounds of tobacco to be used for dipping purposes.

Captain M. L. DeCoursey yesterday sold the Bon Ton restaurant property owned by Mr. L. E. Allen to a New York gentleman for \$1,000.

County Commissioner Husted who has been in attendance at the meetings of the board in this city for several days past left for the south yesterday morning.

The Denver and New Orleans road is filling numerous right-of-way deeds with the county clerk. Mr. F. B. Hill received \$1,500 for the right-of-way through his ranch fifteen miles east of the city.

Messrs. Wills & Hale advertise for two or three houses for removal. Any one desiring to get a fair price for buildings which they are thinking of removing will do well to call upon them.

Mr. B. Lowe, of the Republic, is still absent at the east. He will dispose of his business interests at Atchison, Kansas, and in the future make Colorado Springs his permanent residence. During Mr. Lowe's absence Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Magnet, has charge of the local department of the Republic.

Messrs. Charles Hallowell and John Potter have gone to Pueblo on important business.

The Young Men's society will meet at Kenney's restaurant this evening at eight o'clock. It will be a business meeting of considerable importance to the members, and a full attendance is desired.

Mr. A. Z. Sheldon returned yesterday from a several weeks' hunting and fishing expedition in the mountains. He brought home with him 200 fine trout. He says that trout are diminishing in number in the Colorado streams every year.

Should to-day and to-morrow prove pleasant the members of Grace church Sunday school will have a basket picnic at Cheyenne Canon to-morrow. They will go to the canon in carriages, leaving the church at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mr. W. B. Sherman, the surveyor, came up from Placer yesterday where he has been for some time past engaged in constructing tramways, etc., for the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This company is operating a large iron mine at this point.

Colonel Kittridge came down from his ranch at Four Mile yesterday, and will remain in this city for several days. He says that he has cut 200 tons of hay this year. It is of a much better quality than that which was cut by him last season.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Williams, of Manitou, started a herd of forty horses yesterday for Kansas where they will graze them during the winter. Mr. J. L. Rand had charge of the herd and will drive them across the plains to Kinsley. They look upon this as being by far the cheapest method of wintering stock.

A relief party consisting of Dr. Davis and several other citizens of Manitou started yesterday morning for Pike's Peak in hopes of finding some trace of Mr. Wilmer, the man who has now been missing over a week. They returned to Manitou last evening without ascertaining the least clue to his whereabouts.

The Congregational church choir under the leadership of Prof. R. L. Kent has kindly consented to go over to Manitou this evening and give a concert for the benefit of the Manitou Congregational church. Readings will also be given by Miss Julia Darrow, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rand, of Bellevue cottage, Manitou. After the exercises refreshments will be served.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, says that more houses are now in the course of erection in Colorado Springs than at any other time in its history. Mr. Weston has just completed plans for a new residence to cost \$6,000, to be erected for Mr. Judson Bent on the corner of Monument street and Nevada avenue. Mr. Weston will also prepare plans for the new water works building to be built at Topeka, Kansas.

Messrs. Lang & Allen, the government contractors at this point, have completed their work here and yesterday received their checks of Postmaster Price. Immediately passes were purchased for the east. On Monday, the 24th, they sail for Europe, and while abroad will inspect the postoffices of Great Britain and the continent, with a view to improving the architectural beauty of the office here and furnishing points for the new capitol building.

During the coming week the Capitol Pavement Co. will lay their pavement in front of the opera house. We are informed that this pavement has been adopted by the United States government as superior to all others and over 300,000 feet of it laid in the capitol grounds at Washington, D. C. Also that it was laid about the New York city postoffice in 1875, and is still intact. This company has been laying pavements in Denver for the past three months with very satisfactory results. They have laid pavements in a number of prominent places there and are now preparing to lay it about the Tabor Opera House. Needing pavements as we do, our citizens will undoubtedly watch with a great deal of interest the character of work done by this company.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

The Jewelry Stolen from Mrs. Hopkins Last July Returned to Her Through the Postoffice.

Last July the GAZETTE published an account of the robbery of Mrs. Hopkins by masked men during the absence of her husband at Manitou. It was looked upon at the time as being the most daring robbery ever perpetrated in Colorado Springs. The officers although they worked persistently on the case for some time, were unable to arrive at any clue which would in the least aid to the identity of the thieves. Yesterday morning the mailing clerk at the postoffice while engaged in taking the mail from the drop box in the office came across a small package done up in brown paper on which there was no address. Upon being opened the package was found to contain a watch, parts of a neck chain and a finger ring. Deputy Sheriff Dana, who happened to be in the office at that time, was shown the jewelry and he at once identified it as that stolen from Mrs. Hopkins. As further means of identification the name of Lizzie Fish was engraved on the inner side of the watch case. This was known to be Mrs. Hopkins' maiden name. The jewelry was at once taken to Mrs. Hopkins and she claimed it as her property, although it was found to be in somewhat of a dilapidated condition to what it was when taken from her. The cases of the watch were worn and the chain and finger ring, showing plainly that it had seen some rough handling. The chain when taken was a long neck chain with gold clasp and breastpin attached. All that remained when returned was the brooch and about six inches of the chain. Originally the setting of the ring contained a diamond surrounded by rubies. The diamond setting had been removed, but the rubies remained. It is very apparent that the thieves were afraid to dispose of any of the jewelry returned, as it could be very easily identified.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfer of Property for the Past Seven Weeks Amounts to \$193,126.

No Such Figures Ever Before Reached in the History of Colorado Springs.

The sales of real estate in the county of El Paso for the last seven weeks as taken from the county records by M. L. DeCoursey real estate agent, aggregate \$193,126, of which Colorado Springs alone stands credited with \$159,677. In the history of the county or city no such figures have ever before been reached in a similar period of time. Of the purchases made very few, comparatively, have been for speculative purposes. Generally they have been made for investment as income bearers or for building purposes. Houses for rent are scarce, and our capitalists are making ready to supply the long-felt want. Prices of city property have advanced considerably during the last month, but the advance seems to be warranted by the steady increase of our population, and the consequent increased demand for places to live in or build upon. In the next six months well located property will probably go much higher than it is to-day.

In the same period of seven weeks, government patents for 12,757 acres of land have also been filed for record with our county clerk.

Following is the summary of recorded sales for the time named:

Sales of Colorado Springs property	\$159,677
" Manitou property	4,953
" Colorado City property	1,102
" Monument property	65
" Fountain property	25,282
" Country property	25,282
Total	\$193,126

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

The Entertainment to be Given at the Opera House To-morrow Night.

To-morrow evening the Young People's Society of Grace Episcopal church give a musical and literary entertainment in the Opera House for the benefit of the rectory fund. The best amateur talent in the city will take part in the entertainment, and it promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

Miss Shellabarger, whose name occupies such a prominent place upon the programme, comes with numerous letters of commendation from such influential persons as General Oglesby, late United States senator from Illinois, General Jesse Moore, of Illinois, Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, and others, all of which speak in highest praise of her abilities as an elocutionist. While not wishing to be considered a professional, she has yet appeared before critical audiences, filling Wesleyan and Union halls in Boston, earning and receiving their hearty approbation. These successes were subsequently repeated in Chicago and other parts of Illinois. We are assured our people will accord a hearty reception to Miss Shellabarger, and hope the Opera House will be crowded upon the occasion of her debut in Colorado Springs.

We are desired to state that a grand piano has been secured for the occasion, which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the musical selections.

A last opportunity to hear Prof. Murray is afforded, as he leaves for California on Monday next.

Below we give the programme as arranged for the evening:

1. Overture—"Der Postillon von Longueville." Frau Held and Gen. H. G. Thomas.
2. Tenor Solo—"Dear Little Heart." Millard H. E. P. Stevens.
3. Recitation—"Tom's Little Star." Miss Ella Shellabarger.
4. Vocal Duet—"Night in Venice." Artists Mrs. Eldredge and Miss Mary Stevens.
5. Recitation—"John Maynard." John B. Gough.
6. Zither Solo—"Selection from Il Trovatore." Miss Alice Shellabarger.
7. Song—"Das Erkennen." H. Proch.
8. Recitation—"Robert of Lincoln." Bryant Miss Alice Shellabarger.

PART SECOND.

1. Piano Solo—"Qui Vive." Ganz Frau Held.
2. Recitation—"From 'As you Like It'." Prof. Murray.
3. Song—"Sehnsucht." Rubenstein H. E. P. Stevens.
4. Sleep-walking Scene—"From Macbeth." Miss Alice Shellabarger.
5. Zither Solo—"Moonlight on the Olive." Mr. George H. Koning.
6. Piano Duet—"Nocturne." H. Marchner Frau Held and Gen. H. G. Thomas.
7. Recitation—"Too Late for the Train." Miss Alice Shellabarger.
8. Trio—"Memory." Henry Leslie Mrs. Eldredge, Miss Marston and Mr. Stevens.

OUT WEST.

A gang of expert and skillful burglars are operating in Leadville.

Forty dollars have been raised at Trinidad for the Garfield monument fund.

Pink eye is the name of a new horse disease which is now prevalent at the east.

The average daily shipment of coal from El Moro now reaches forty cars per day.

One man in the vicinity of West Las Animas has this year put up 3,000 tons of hay.

The military companies of Denver will visit the special fair at Boulder on next Saturday.

All washouts on the Southern Pacific road have been repaired, and trains are again running regularly.

The Denver papers have become involved in a dispute over the relative merits of Fairnie Louise Buckingham.

The South Pueblo Populi is the name of a new daily paper which is to be issued in Pueblo in about ten days.

Fourteen hundred dollars reward has already been offered for the capture of Bart Remington, the murderer of Charles Nachtrieb.

The preliminary examination of Andy Harkinson, alias "Pittsburg," for the murder

Will. L. Visschers, of the Cheyenne Sun, is lecturing through Wyoming and Northern Colorado.

John Ott, the murderer of Robert H. Lytle, in Illinois, in 1879, was arrested in Leadville on Wednesday. He was identified by an imperfect finger.

The Denver board of trade will send delegates to the National Industrial convention which will be held at Cooper institute, New York, on November 29th and 30th.

Henry Latimer at the steel works on Sunday last is now in progress at Pueblo.

Quilliam Morgan, an employee at the coal bank near Walsenburg, was shot and killed on last Sunday night. A man by the name of Loftus is supposed to have done the shooting.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Receipts of the Colorado Springs Postoffice for the Year Ending Sept. 30th.

Postmaster Price who has recently completed his annual report to the postoffice at Washington kindly furnishes us with the following figures of interest:

Receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1881	\$199,092.32
Number of money orders issued	5,576
Amount " " " "	\$8,542.00
Number of " " paid	3420
Amount " " " "	\$62,425.00
Number of letters registered	307
Number of registered letters received	4256

There is probably not in the United States a city the size of Colorado Springs that can produce figures equal to these while there are many cities of a population of ten thousand that cannot surpass them.

According to the rules in force in the post-office department an office with receipts of \$20,000 per annum from the sale of stamps, newspaper wrappers, etc., is entitled to a carrier system. It will be seen that the receipts for this office fell but \$64.18 short of giving us the delivery system. The amount of money sent by money orders exceeds by \$16,117 the amount received by orders. The report as a whole is a very large one, and is a fair indication of the life and activity that prevails in our city.

Mr. W. W. Roller, of South Arkansas, is in the city for a few days.

COLORADO MINES.

Numerous Notes Condensed from Our Exchanges.

OURAY.—The season of 1881 has been one of unusual activity in the mining business in this section. A number of mines have been worked with full force, among which are the Virginias, Bessie, Bassett, Jewell, Allied Group, Mineral Farm, Silver Point, James V. Dexter, Saugler, Mendota, Alta, Blue Grass, Monongahela, Silver Link, Climax, Chinarron, Pandora, Oriental, Gold King, and a number of other old claims, besides a number of places, on the Miguel and its tributaries.

A number of large sales have been made, some of the most important being the Trout and Fisherman, Yankee Boy group, Ruby Trust, Vulcan, Humboldt and Union. All of these last named are now being worked.

Preparations are being made to continue work all winter on nearly all the mines I have mentioned.

A rich strike was made lately in the Yellow Rose lode, of the Allied group, in the shape of a large body of ore showing silver glance and native silver across the entire vein. The Allied company have expended a large amount of money in development work, and their success is well deserved. The property of this company is situated in Inogene basin, Mount Sheffield's district, and consists of the Yellow Rose, Sonoma, Gertrude, Tailisman, Emily, Crusader and Hidden Treasure.

In this basin are also found the Richmond and Houser Girl, owned by County Treasurer Stoddard, and the Hancock, a promising prospect, owned by Butler & Jackson.

ASHcroft.—The Yellow Boy group, of Ashcroft, is attracting considerable attention. This group was located two days prior to Governor Tabor's Tabor O'Shanter group which surrounds the Yellow Boy lead.

Mr. Martin Sullivan, the well-known mining man of Leadville, returned from Ashcroft yesterday, where he has been for several days examining property in that flourishing camp for Leadville capitalists. Mr. Sullivan reports very favorably on that district.

Mr. Thomas Duffy, superintendent of the leadenest group of mines, Ashcroft, is also in Leadville as delegate to the district convention. Mr. Duffy discovered some very rich leads on Pearl hill, Elk mountain range, during the season just closed, from which ore will be shipped early in the spring. Messrs. J. C. Langhorne, Tim Foley and Thomas Duffy are the owners of this valuable property.

The ore from the Alcyon mine on Pearl mountain has thus far proved to be the highest grade mineral discovered in the Ashcroft district, assays from which run from 1,632 to 3,722 ounces in silver to the ton.

Several large sales of Ashcroft properties will be announced soon.

Kinney & Co. are hauling ore from the Pearl mine to their store.

President Simmons, of the Pearl Mining company, is expected to arrive daily.

The Philadelphia mining company have let contracts for developing several of their valuable prospects.

Twenty thousand dollars has been refused for the Paulina on Slate mountain.

The Paradox group is on the market. It consists of four fine claims, all showing mineral.

The Fourth of July lode, on Pearl mountain, is showing up remarkably well.

The Tom Collins, owned by Messrs. Galligan and Franklin, is undoubtedly another bonanza.

Several Chicago and Leadville capitalists are in camp.

Thomas & Kinney are pushing development on the Tibbetts group.

Hon. J. Y. Marshall and Captain Jacque have secured some fine property in the vicinity of Yellow Boy and Tam O'Shanter.

Work is progressing favorably in the 500 foot tunnel on the Montezuma.

Several tunnel sites have recently been staked on Mount Hope.

MINING BRIEFS.

The Gothic Miner says Dick Allen, of Leadville, has bought one of James Paugh's mines for \$10,000.

A party of Chicago capitalists have purchased property in the San Juan region, on Tower mountain. A company has been formed under the name of the American and London Gold and Silver mining company.

The Ule mine, in the San Juan, turns out fifty tons a day of milling ore.

The Palmetto mill, at Hinsdale, delivered to a bank in that city, a week ago last Saturday, nine silver bricks, the product of one

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

AND

Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

h1013 ft

week's run. Their total value was \$9,500. The Polar Star, an Engineer mountain, is yielding some wonderfully rich ore.

The Milwaukee, on Mineral mountain, is opening up a wonderful deposit of galena in a shaft and open cut, at fifteen feet below the surface.

J. H. Haverly is developing his Golden Group mining property in the San Miguel county. A stamp mill has been erected. There are now about 225 tons of ore on the dumps.

DIED.

JEROME.—At Manitou, Colorado, on Tuesday, October 1th, 1881, William Watson Jerome, aged 55 years.

Funeral at the residence to-day at 10 o'clock.

Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss. County of El Paso.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado, Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting.

To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days exclusive of the day of service after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—desertion, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, at Colorado Springs, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. MONTYRE, Clerk.

J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. Wk-14

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure title to the tract, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Keeney, homestead entry No. 1811, for the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35 and S. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 section 34, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wriggles, L. Spruick, and William Burgess, of El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6,216 for the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 section 18, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 section 17, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beckett, T. C. Roberts, John Gates, and M. E. McKnight, of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado. WJ-15 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, J. M. DeCoursey, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Wk-14

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.'S

FARM MACHINERY

John Deere's Walking Plows, Sulky Plows and Cultivators.

Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Racine Farm Wagon. The monarch of the road.

Cortland Buggies and Platform Spring Wagons. Made of the best materials only. Thoroughly guaranteed.

"Standard" Buggies and Carriages.—Price moderate. Within the reach of every farmer.

Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake, with independent steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

Cane Mills, Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrows, etc., etc.

Catalogues or special circulars furnished on application. DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Kansas City, Mo. Wk-21-13.

ATTENTION

COLORADO COAL.

The Rich Coal Lands of Gunnison County.

Back Diamonds Equal to Any in the World.

From the Gunnison News-Democrat of the 30th we take the following in reference to the extensive coal fields of Gunnison county:

That the Gunnison country is marvelously rich in coal is a fact that has attracted the attention of the subject can doubt, but as time goes on and new discoveries are made it becomes more and more apparent that but a small part of its wealth is yet known. In fact, the section is a constant surprise to everyone. Already enough has been found to prove it one of the richest in the world, but so far the surface has scarcely been scratched. It is rich, not in one thing, but in many. Its silver mines alone are sufficient to give it a world-wide reputation, but when to this is added thousands of acres of fine grazing lands, rich iron mines, and inexhaustible fields of coal, the greatness of its future can well be imagined.

These coal fields have been known since the country was first settled, but new and wonderful discoveries are constantly being made, and the coal interest now promises to be second only to the silver industry if indeed it does not surpass that. The principal coal fields so far discovered are at Mount Carbon and Castle Mountain, on the north side of the town, and in the vicinity of Crested Butte. The only anthracite coal known until recently was along the creek bearing the same name, and that was supposed to be the only locality where it could be found. However this idea has been exploded by recent discoveries in other places.

Perhaps the best known coal region in the county is that about Crested Butte. The town is one of the oldest in the county. It lies in the valley of the Slate about eight miles east of Iron and thirty miles north of Gunnison. Up to the present time it has been of slow growth as compared with others in the county, but it is now coming to the front and promises ere long to assume an importance that was scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. The present population is not over three to four hundred. Early in 1879 a smelter was erected there by Howard F. Smith. This was done at a time when not half a dozen smelters had been erected in the county, but for reasons known only to providence and Mr. Smith it has been allowed to lie idle up to the present time.

The town was laid out by Messrs. Howard F. Smith, Wm. H. Holt and George H. Holt, and it may be added, has been run by them ever since. They constitute the town site company, and have had the general management of the town affairs. They have recently organized a water company which is really the town company under another name, and propose to spend three thousand dollars in supplying the citizens with water. On the mountain southwest of town is a natural reservoir and this will be put in shape and kept filled with water by means of a ditch from Coal creek, and from there it can easily be distributed to all parts of the town. Considerable work has already been done on this, and when the plan is fully carried out the place will be as well supplied with water as any town in the mountains.

There are no mines in the immediate vicinity of the town and its chief reliance is on the coal lands in the neighborhood. These are extensive enough, however, to make it a point of considerable importance. Just on the edge of town to the south and west rises the mountain where the first coal discoveries were made. This lies in three veins, one above the other, and is one of the finest coking coals found in the country. The upper vein is the widest, being fully seven feet, the next is about four and a half, and the lower vein is between five and six feet. These veins crop out on either side of Coal creek for a distance of several miles.

Passing over the mountain north of Coal creek the valley of the Slate is reached, and here again other coal lands are found. Up to a short time ago the coal was supposed to be the same as the banks already opened on Coal creek nearer town. The land on either side of Slate river was all taken up for a distance of several miles and just as the work done to show that there was coal there, but not sufficient to prove its nature, and the owners jumped to the conclusion that, as the coal was bituminous on the other side of the mountain, not over a mile or two away, it must be the same here also.

Much of this land has changed hands since first found and but a small part of it is now owned by the original locators. The first claim to the left going up the valley of the Slate was located by Messrs. Bowman and Stearns. They picked around here and there, but failed to find anything of much value. Finally, one day Mr. J. H. Bowman was crossing the land and stooped to take a drink out of one of the numerous springs which dot the mountain side. As he leaned over he noticed small particles of coal which were being washed out by the water. Taking a pick he began digging away, and within a couple of days had exposed a vein several feet in thickness. He did not go in on this and therefore had no idea of the importance of his discovery.

The largest company operating in the Crested Butte district, however, is the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This was formed about two years ago by a consolidation of the Central Colorado Improvement Co., the Southern Colorado Coal and Town Co., and the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Co. It operates the Canon City coal banks, which are the largest producing mines in the state, the El Moro coal and Coke Works and the coal mines at Walsen's.

At present employs about eighteen hundred men in its different enterprises. This is the same company that is putting up the mammoth steel works at South Pueblo of which one blast furnace is finished and others in course of construction, and the company will keep building until it has five or six. These steel works is the only enterprise of the kind west of the Mississippi river, and when completed will give employment to fully three thousand men.

In addition to the coal lands at Crested Butte the company also owns some anthracite veins on the south fork of Anthracite creek.

All the company's coal lands in this county are in charge of Mr. J. K. Robinson. The lands on Coal creek can be worked from two openings, one at each side of the creek, and the owners claim they are the only coal lands there that can be worked from a water level. Mr. Robinson is now working about thirty men on two veins. These are some sixty feet apart. The upper vein is about six feet thick and the lower one four and a half feet. Both are clear coal without slate or other unmarketable parting of any kind. At present the men are employed in running main entries and air courses on each vein on the south side of the creek, and putting up buildings, laying tracks and erecting chutes, so that everything will be in readiness to begin taking out coal regularly as soon as the railroad arrives. The working force will be increased to one hundred and fifty men and Mr. Robinson expects them to be in a position to take out three hundred tons a day if necessary.

So perfect is this as a coking coal that no extraordinary processes are necessary, simply piling it on the ground covering it with a thin layer of coal dust and setting fire to it being all that is necessary. This has done away with the bother and expense of extensive coke ovens. The first pit of coke, about one hundred and twenty-five tons, was fired last Wednesday.

The main entries are now in about three hundred feet. The company will soon lay off an addition to Crested Butte on their own lands to the north and west of the town, to be known as the Coal Miner's addition. Mr. Robinson is also working twelve men on the anthracite lands on Anthracite creek.

Col. Holt, the McCay brothers, Rush Warner and a number of other parties also own coal lands along this creek. Nearly every prominent man in Crested Butte is more or less interested in the coal lands there. In fact the man who doesn't own at least a quarter section of land is not thought to amount to much. Coal is the one topic that interests everybody, and since the anthracite discovery the people there look forward with confidence to the future of what they are pleased to call the Pittsburgh of Colorado. That it will fully meet their expectations may be questioned, but that it is bound to be a place of much importance no one can doubt.

LITERARY.

THE CENTURY COMPANY'S MAGAZINES.

With the October number the first series (of twenty-two volumes) of Scribner's Monthly is completed and with the November number a new series will be begun under the title of "The Century Magazine." The publishers of the "Century" will be the same, and although many may regret to see the familiar name of Scribner supplanted there is no reason to fear after noticing the promises of the Century company that the new magazine will not continue to be one of the best ever published.

The October number which is now published, excels in the excellence and variety of its reading matter and in the beauty and perfection of its illustrations. The opening article is most timely and gives much interesting matter concerning "Old Yorktown." Charles Warren Stoddard writes of "Primeval California," and his article is illustrated most ably by Julian Rix. The poet-banker, E. C. Steadman, has a second paper on "Poetry in America," and Junius Henri Browne discusses the great Italian actor Ernesto Rossi, who is already on his way to this country. John Muir, the California naturalist, contributes a second paper on "The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada," and Eugene Schuyler continues his history of Peter the Great.

All the articles we have mentioned are beautifully illustrated, and the other papers of poetry and prose are up to the usual standard of the contributions to this magazine. One paper in particular by Walter A. Burlingame, "A New Phase of Napoleonic History" is of particular interest as it reviews the life and literary work of Pierre Lanfrey, the French scholar who published shortly before his death a life of the first Napoleon. This work is noticed at some length in the paper by Mr. Burlingame who believes that the estimate formed of Napoleon by M. Lanfrey, an estimate that places the emperor in a new and unfavorable light, is correct. Mr. Burlingame also shows that the Memoirs of Metternich and Madame de Rensselaer, published after the work of Lanfrey prove that he was right in his judgment of the man. The article is well written and interesting.

The other departments of the October Scribner are as attractive as ever, and the poetry, by various writers is rather better than usual.

The October number of St. Nicholas Magazine is fully as interesting as any numbers before published, and there is enough delightful reading matter to satisfy the young, and to please even the old readers. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and make the stories doubly interesting to the children.

Among the good things of this number is a story, a real old-fashioned fairy story by Frank Stockton entitled "The Castle of Bini" with illustrations by E. B. Bessell. Mr. Stockton has told his story most entertainingly, and if the adventures of goblins and giants do not please the St. Nicholas readers we will be very much surprised. Rositer Johnson concludes his popular story of "Phaeton Rogers," and it ends "Just as the boys and girls would wish." Margaret Johnson has some bright verses on "The Crow's Nest." Julia Jones furnishes an illustrated fairy story, "Thor, and the Giant Skrymir," and Felix Oswald concludes his accounts of "Nature's Wonderland" by taking his young readers up the river Amazon.

But the articles we have mentioned do not include one-half the good things contained in St. Nicholas. There are stories and poems by such writers as Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dodge, Susan Cooper, Wm. O. Stoddard and others. And when these names are mentioned it is needless to say that the children will find good reading enough to last for many days.

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES.

Roberts Brothers will soon publish "Hector," a novel by Miss Shaw, the author of "Castle Blair."

"Plutarch's Essays," with a preface by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., and an introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, are just published by Little, Brown & Co.

The third and concluding volume of the letters of Charles Dickens is now in the press, and will appear in October. Charles Scribner's Sons will be the American publishers of the work.

Porter & Coates will soon issue a beautiful edition of "The Bells," by Edgar A. Poe, illustrated with twenty-two engravings from original designs, drawn expressly for the book by eminent artists.

"The Candle of the Lord" and other sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks is the title of a volume which contains 21 discourses preached by the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at various times and upon different occasions.

An early book from the press of Messrs. Appleton & Co., which will be likely to be read with peculiar interest, is entitled "In the Brush; or, Old-time Social, Political and

Religious Life in the Southwest," by the Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D. D.

The poet and diplomat, Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") is pictorially and critically treated in the current number of the Critic. His career in India is briefly sketched, and something is said concerning the charges of plagiarism recently revived in connection with "Lancelot."

Messrs. Appleton & Co. will publish in the course of a few weeks, a very important and exhaustive work on Florida. The full title of the book is as follows: "Florida for Tourists, Invalids and Settlers: containing Practical Information regarding Climate, Soil and Productions; Cities, Towns and People; Scenery and Resorts."

The new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Library of Travel," in attractive binding, of this entertaining series is now issued. The work has always been in demand, and is almost invariably one of the first chosen in making lists for town and school libraries. Each volume is complete in itself, and contains, first, a brief preliminary sketch of the country to which it is devoted; next, such an outline of previous explorations as may be necessary to explain what has been achieved by later ones; and, finally, a condensation of one or more of the most important narratives of recent travel, accompanied with illustrations of the scenery, architecture, and life of the races, drawn only from the most authentic sources. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A report being current that Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not sold well in the south, we have the authority of Messrs. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the work, for saying that, instead of this being the fact, the sale in that section has been remarkably large. Twenty thousand sets were distributed in the southern states within twelve weeks from the day of its publication.

The October number of the Eclectic Magazine of foreign literature contains twenty articles selected with great skill and judgment from recent issues of the leading magazines of Great Britain. Among them there is a review of Parton's life of Voltaire, by George Saintsbury, from the Fortnightly Review, and a very appreciative sketch of the life of our late President Garfield, by Rev. Robert Shindler, from the Nineteenth Century. "Chatterbox, Junior," is the title of a beautiful small quarto volume edited by Edward Willett, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others. Illustrated with colored and full-page wood engravings. It was originally published in England, where it had a deservedly wide circulation; and it has been reproduced in this country from the original plates by Messrs. R. Worthington & Co., New York. We have never seen a volume for young people better adapted to mingle instruction with delight.

"Sir John Franklin," by A. H. Beady, is an interesting book, based mainly on narratives of two expeditions to the polar seas by Sir John Franklin himself, and on a monograph of which he is the subject—written by M. Roquette. The writer appears to have studied all the literature which relates to the subject, and as he has illustrated his pages with maps which contain the latest additions made to our knowledge of the Arctic regions, the volume is worthy of an extensive sale. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Statesmen" will comprise two of three lives prior to the revolution, but will give the largest place to statesmen of the period between the revolution and the civil war, so far as arranged. "Alexander Hamilton" will be prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge; "John Quincy Adams" by John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the series; "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Henry Adams; "James Madison" by Sidney H. Gay; "James Monroe" by Daniel C. Gilman; "John C. Calhoun" by Dr. H. von Holst; "Andrew Jackson" by William G. Sumner; "Henry Clay" by Carl Schurz; "Albert Gallatin" by John Austin Stevens; "Patrick Henry" by Moses Coit Tyler; and "Benjamin Franklin" by Thomas W. Higginson. Lives of Jefferson, Webster, Sumner and others are also expected.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements taken in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county, 118 ft.

CATARHIT CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's catarrh remedy. Price 50 cents, small quantity free. F. E. Robinson, agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's cure is the remedy for you. F. E. Robinson, agent.

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

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Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado, Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting: To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—Intoxication, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. McINTYRE, Clerk. J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. w-1-1

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to present my final settlement as such administrator, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, September, 18th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15th, 1881, viz: Mary Jane Kearney, homestead entry No. 1811, for the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 33 and S. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 section 34, township 12 S., range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wiggins, L. Spurlock, and William Burgess, of El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6216, for the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 section 18, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 18, township 12 S., range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Bealart, T. C. Bealart, Russell G. Cox, and M. E. McKnight, of Blount Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

w-1-15 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

COLORADO COLLEGE

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ATTENTION

Sheep Men.

Notice is hereby given that during the month of October, 1881, I will, as sheep inspector, visit the different sheep men of El Paso county, and you are hereby requested to be in readiness as excuses will not be received.

S. GREENWAY.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 1, 1881. wk-1-1

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On Monday, October 17th, 1881, at 10 A. M., I will offer for sale at public auction at the Weller & Fisher ranch: One black yearling steer. One white yearling steer. These are sold under section 1845, chapter 39 of general laws of Colorado. James Corry, Jr., Colorado Springs, September 27, 1881. wk-1-3

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Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, opposite post-office, rooms 2 and 3 of Stretcher's block. dwm-10-11

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Lovely in Quality!

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ALBERT C. HALE, Ph. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY.

Box 129 GOLDEN, COLO. wk-1-2m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John M. Bell, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John M. Bell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 25th day of September, A. D. 1881.

w-1-1 MELISSA A. BELL, Administratrix.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881

No. 44

HOW HE WAS NOMINATED.

Scene is After the Convention When the Blaine Forces Changed for Garfield.

The nomination of General Garfield at Chicago may have been preconcerted, but it is seldom that the traces of prearrangement have been as few. Up to the thirty-fourth ballot (the long-haired independent of Pennsylvania, had his candidate all to himself. Some seemed desirous of breaking that way. Garfield still 300; Blaine 285, and Sherman the 120 votes that he started with. The thirty-fifth ballot carried the independent Massachusetts delegates to Garfield as well as several from Minnesota. It is a matter of history that Ben Butterworth and Governor Foster were polling the Ohioans to ascertain whether they could be depended upon to change to Blaine when overtures came from Maine. Both the gentlemen now representing Maine in the United States senate approached Governor Foster with the suggestion that perhaps the Sherman men might be brought to agree on Garfield. The bait was taken eagerly. The trouble was that Sherman's strength was largely made up from southern delegates, who had been pledged to him in a way that did not admit of honorable secession. They were partially canvassed when the call for the thirty-sixth ballot was ordered by Senator Hoar, the chairman of the convention. The word had passed through the Blaine ranks that Garfield was to be the rallying name. Connecticut was reached in the call of states before the movement took decided shape, and eleven out of twelve delegates named Garfield. At Georgia it looked as though the Sherman managers had sold more than they could deliver, for only one of its twenty-two delegates could be detached from their pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state not represented in the inaugural changed front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvanians who had joined in the movement against a third term.

When the result, 399 votes and the nomination of Garfield was announced the nominee looked the most surprised man of the ten thousand that packed the exposition building. Senator Cunkling rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. While he spoke the aisle next which the nominee sat was packed with delegates, principally from the south, who were crowding toward the coming president. General Garfield, pale and nervous, received the congratulations like a man in a dense mental fog. "It was totally unexpected," was all that he replied to the effusive remarks of his congratulators. As speedily as possible a carriage was obtained, and he was conducted out of the building surrounded by a phalanx of friends so deep and strong that even congratulators could not get inside. He was driven to the Grand Palace hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The first expression of purpose of avoiding a general public reception was then abandoned. Garfield, Keates and Dean Norton promptly took parlors that had been hired by Sherman delegates and in one of them the reception was held. It is noteworthy that one of the first of the congratulatory dispatches which had already begun to pour in was from General Garfield's son, Jim, and Harry, on reading which his eyes were filled with tears. Soon afterward Colonel Bob Ingersoll joined the throng of congratulators. "Hello Jim," he said unctuously, "I'll draw cuts with you to see who is the gladdest." General Garfield accepted this humorous salutation with the quiet dignity which marked his intercourse with friends and strangers alike. "It was particularly tender in the case of a stalwart, but beery Ohioan, who insisted upon embracing the elect, 'Jim, old boy, the 43d Regiment always comes to the front, don't it?" He alluded to the regiment in command of which the nominee joined in the civil war.

It was deemed both fitting and wise to have the reception as short as possible. The main political point left to be decided was the choice of a candidate for vice president. General Garfield was consulted as to his preference, and he considerably left the choice to the New York delegation, and General Arthur was nominated. Even while the vice presidential ballots were being recorded, the train was heading General Garfield to Mentor.

President Garfield's Word.

New York Tribune interview with Dr. Hamilton. "The ball entered the inter-vertebral space on the right side between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebra, at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes—that is, obliquely from behind. It passed a little downward and forward, penetrating the body of the first lumbar vertebra, escaped from the vertebra very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the pancreas and nearer its posterior or dorsal aspect than its interior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encysted, completely surrounded by a firm capsule, and contained entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenacious substance attached to one point of its inner surface, which was not easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under the microscope to consist of a drop of desiccated pus, or it may prove to be the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most critical examination of the sac inclosing the ball, under a strong light and with a probe, did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. Not far removed from the seat of the ball was the blood cavity, perhaps distant one or two inches, and in this neighborhood there could be found distinctly under the finger innumerable small substances like grains of sand, of greater or less magnitude, which have not yet been submitted to microscopic examination, but which were supposed to be minute fragments of bone torn away from the broken vertebra, and thus widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues. The blood sac was behind the peritoneum, but the autopsy revealed that it had ruptured into the cavity of the peritoneum, probably just before the occurrence of death, and at least a bit of blood coagulated was found in the peritoneal cavity. The abscess spoken of in the official report of the autopsy was not in this region precisely, but somewhat more to the right, between the liver and transverse colon. No connection was discovered between this and the external wound made by the bullet, and there are no means of knowing whether it communicated with the original track at some earlier period in the history of the case or not. It may have done so and subsequently,

closed, or it may have been the result of the extension of inflammation from the original track to the adjacent tissues. There was no lesion of the liver, recent or ancient, indicated in the autopsy.

"It is evident from this account that the presence of the ball in the situation in which it was found was not the immediate cause of death, as it was completely encysted, and must have long ceased to cause irritation. The small fragments of bone and the great lesion of the lumbar vertebra are the pathological facts which alone could endanger the patient's life. The lesion of the vertebra the surgeons had no means of repairing, nor could it have been repaired save by the processes of nature. The small fragments of bone (if they should prove to be such) widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues certainly could not have been removed by any surgical operation. It was determined by the autopsy that the necessity did not exist for removing the ball, or, in other words, that had there been no other lesion it might have been carried for many years without causing death or even inconvenience. Still, it may be proper to inquire whether by a surgical operation the bullet could have been safely removed. If it had been arrested by the spine, or even lodged in the substance of the spinal column, possibly with a hold and very extensive dissection it might have been safely reached and extracted. It is questionable, however, whether the history of surgery furnishes any example of success under the circumstances now supposed. But the fact is that the bullet traversed the spine and lodged at a point some distance removed from it, passing miraculously through various vital structures which surround the anterior and lateral walls of the vertebrae.

"The front of the spine in the region traversed and both of its sides presenting toward the interior of the belly are literally covered by important blood vessels—arteries and veins—the most important nerves of the body—the sympathetic or ganglionic system of nerves, also nerves of common sensation and motion—and by lymphatics, including the great thoracic duct, through which nutrition from the alimentary canal is conveyed to the heart. The injury of almost any one of the foregoing, excepting the nerves of common sensation and motion, would inevitably destroy life; and in the midst of this plexus of arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics, the surgeon would have had to carry his knife in search of a ball, the situation of which has only been revealed by the autopsy. There were no possible means of knowing the situation of the ball during life, as it gave no indications of its presence, nor could it possibly have been reached and recognized by any form of surgical probe. That death would have been immediate and the inevitable result of any such daring adventure is almost absolutely certain.

"However much we individually or collectively may have made ourselves liable to just criticism in the matter of diagnosis or prognosis, and whatever doubts may be entertained as to the wisdom of the operation, the fact remains that the operation was performed, and that the patient died. I cannot believe that one intelligent surgeon will hereafter think that at any period in the progress of the case the ball or the fragments of bone which it sent before it could have been successfully removed; nor, indeed, that any serious attempt in that direction would only have resulted in speedily deepening the case in the light of our present knowledge. I am prepared to affirm that surgery has no resources by which the fatal result could have averted."

Some Familiar Sayings.

Manchester Times.

Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we call: "Count their chickens ere they are hatched." "Make assurance doubly sure." "Look before you leap." "Christmas comes but once a year." Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty dollar." Thomas Norton queried long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers: "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs." Thomas Tusser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It is an ill wind that turns no good; 'Better late than never.' 'Look ere thou leap,' and 'The stork is rolling will gather no moss.' 'All cry and no wool' is found in Butler's 'Hudibras.' Dryden says: 'None but the brave deserve the fair.' 'Men are but children of the larger fool.' 'Through thick and thin.' 'Of two evils I have chosen the least' and 'The end must justify the means' are from Matthew Prior. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that 'Richard is himself again.' Cowper tells us that 'Variety is the spice of life.' To Gray we owe the 'Paradise of Fools.' From Bacon comes 'Knowledge is power,' and Thomas Southern reminds us that 'Pity's akin to love.' Dean Swift thought that 'Bread is the staff of life.' Campbell found that 'Coming events cast their shadows before,' and 'Tis distance that lends enchantment to the view.' 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever' is from Keats. Franklin says 'God helps those who help themselves,' and Lawrence Sterne comforts us with the thought that 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.'

Some of Garfield's Last Words.

So little of complaint or repining was heard from the sick bed of the late president, so heroic was his persistent cheerfulness, that the impression grew general that he suffered very little, and that he was not aware of the gravity of his condition. This was an error, and is calculated to detract from the true grandeur of the example which this great man has left us in his death. His sufferings were terrible and almost constant. In one of the last dreadful days at Elberon a spasm of pain seized him when his wife was present. He tried to conceal his agony from her, but she observed he was suffering, and asked: "What hurts you dear?" He replied, "It hurts only to live." He was courteous and cheerful to all about him, even after all hope of recovery had gone from him. Talking on the last day with Colonel Rockwell, knowing his end was near, and wondering in his manly humility, whether he had done enough to be remembered, he said, "Rockwell, I fully realize my situation," and then after a long silence, said with pathetic intensity, "Do you think my name will have a place in human history?" To which his friend answered, "Yes, a grand one, but a grander place in human hearts." Even before the flight to Elberon he knew that he would not live, and yet he heartened and cheered every one around his bedside with his own indomitable courage. But he did not attempt to deceive himself. When, on one occasion, he was wheeled on his bed from his own room across the hall, Colonel Rockwell said, "You have made this short journey so well that you can easily attempt a longer one." "Yes," he replied, "it can easily expand into the long, long journey home."

Lincoln's Death-Bed.

Regular correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1881.—The death of President Garfield recalls that time when a nation was shocked by the assassination of a president.

After the death of Abraham Lincoln, two pictures were painted which purported to represent the death scene, and one copy of that drawn by Littlefield picture, held by Alexander Gardner of this city, the well-known photographer of army scenes, and incidents. The copy is a steel engraving about twenty by thirty inches in size, and represents twenty-three figures beside that of the dying president. In the office of General Charles H. Crane, assistant surgeon-general of the United States army, hangs another picture representing the same scene drawn by another artist, who seems rather to have had in view the introduction and grouping of faces well known to the public than to produce an historically accurate picture. Mr. Gardner was kind enough to send me his picture, and to send it to General Crane's office, where it was leaned against the wall just under the other. Before them sat two persons whose portraits are shown—General Joseph K. Barnes, then, as now, surgeon-general of the army, and General Crane, who then was in present position. Both of them argued that in accuracy of detail—that is, as to position—the Littlefield picture was the one to be regarded as historical. In this Mr. Lincoln is shown kneeling at the president's left with her face buried in the bed covering, while in the other picture she is not shown at all. General Barnes sits at the left of the pillow, leaning his head forward on his hand and anxiously watching the face of the dying man. Behind General Barnes stands Senator Sumner, on whose shoulder Major Robert T. Lincoln, the present secretary of war, is leaning weeping. At the head of the bed, leaning on the low rail, stands General Crane, who holds with both hands the head of the president. To the left of General Crane, just at the corner of the bed, stands Secretary Stanton, while grouped in the rear of these stand Postmaster-General Denison, Quartermaster-General Meigs, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary Usher, and Dr. Bliss. Just in the rear of Mrs. Lincoln's kneeling figure stands the well-known Rev. Dr. Gurley, the pastor and loving friend of Mr. Lincoln. On the foot of the bed to the left sits Dr. Robert K. Stone, formerly a celebrated physician of this city, and on the foot of the bed on the right side is Mr. Williamson, the tutor of little "Tad" Lincoln. These two gentlemen were engaged during the long hours in noticing the pulsations of the arteries in the feet and ankles. At the right, beyond the foot of the bed, stand grouped together Vice-President Johnson, Secretary Welles, Mr. Hugh McCulloch (then the comptroller of the currency and afterward President Johnson's secretary of the treasury), and General Halleck. Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and just in his rear, sitting in a rocking chair, is General John F. Rainsworth of Illinois, who was then a representative in congress. The staff of the army and Senator Collamer of Vermont are standing in the immediate foreground on the right, and the remaining figure is that of Colonel John Hay, who stands near the head of the bed with his head turned and gazing down into the face of his dying chief.

The singular fact has been mentioned that a number of persons who were in attendance at the bedside of President Lincoln were also present at that of his unfortunate successor soon after he was shot. Some of those who were at both scenes are not represented in this picture, as Generals Barnes and Crane agree in saying that there must have been more than a hundred persons present at various times during the night. Among those at both bedside were General Barnes, General Meigs, General Crane, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Norris of the army, Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln of this city (whose portrait is not shown in the Littlefield picture) and Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of President Lincoln—even in all—while another, the tutor Mr. Williamson, called at the Executive mansion, but was not in the sick room. Mr. Williamson, who is a Scotch gentleman, was the tutor of Mr. Lincoln's younger children—Willie, who died in 1865, and Thaddeus or "Tad," whose mischievous, merry pranks so often amused his father and the visitors at the White House, and who died only a few years ago. Mr. Williamson now holds a position in one of the bureaus of the treasury department.

Of the persons represented in the picture which is shown in the immediate foreground above thought the most accurate, twelve are yet living. Two prominent public men who were present at Mr. Lincoln's bed are omitted in each of the pictures, viz.: Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio and Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, both of whom are now dead. Among those represented death has claimed four. Out of the five members of the cabinet who were in attendance, Secretary of War Stanton, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of the Navy Welles, are gone. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fessenden, was in Maine, while the secretary of state, Mr. Seward, lay near to death from the knife of the assassin Payne, and his eldest son, who was then one of the assistant secretaries of state, lay in another room also dangerously wounded in the effort to save his father from death, so that but one member of the last cabinet of President Lincoln survives—ex-Governor Denison, who lives at Columbus, Ohio. Of others who were present General Henry W. Halleck, who was Mr. Lincoln's chief of staff and senior major-general in the army, died on June 9, 1872, at Louisville, Ky., where he was on duty in command of the military division of the Pacific; his widow is now the wife of General Cullin of the army, and lives in New York city. Senator Jacob Collamer of Vermont died in 1866. The Rev. Dr. Gurley has not lived since his death, and his widow and family now live in this city. Dr. Stone, whose reputation as a surgeon was widely known, died about 1868, leaving a very large estate. His family now live in the old family residence in Fourteenth street, near the Ebbitt house. Mr. Nicolay, who was then one of the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln, was in Boston at the time of the murder. He is now marshal of the United States supreme court.

In the course of conversation with General Barnes and General Crane the following general information was obtained. Both were so much engaged with their illustrious patient during the night that neither noticed many of the people who came and went continuously. General Barnes retained his position by the side of the bed during the whole time until the end. Mr. Lincoln's wound was so located that it was impossible for him to have felt any pain after the instant the fatal shot struck him, although two and perhaps three times he slightly lifted his shoulders and gave slight convulsive shudders. There was no hope from the first. During much of the time dur-

ing the weary hours of the night General Crane stood leaning over the head of the bed, as shown in the Littlefield picture, holding both his hands under the back of Mr. Lincoln's head. This was done to lift the head sufficiently away from the pillow to enable the blood to flow. When the wound was clean and the breathing became quiet and easy, the head was allowed to rest again on the pillow; but on recurrence of the labored stertorous breathing the same operation was repeated until relief came again. The room where Mr. Lincoln died was a small one in the rear building of the Peterson house on Tenth street, opposite the scene of the tragedy, and on the first floor. It had evidently been intended for a dining room, as houses are commonly built here, but was then used as a bedroom. Mrs. Lincoln and her little son "Tad," Major Robert Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Miss Harris and other friends, remained most of the night in another room, near by, but made frequent visits to the bedside. Once for some time Mrs. Lincoln sat beside the bed, on the left side, with little "Tad" leaning on her arm. The boy finally became frantic with grief, and was removed by Mr. Lincoln and was not present at the last moment. Just before the end Major Lincoln was standing by the bed, when his mother, who had been told that death was near, came hurried into the room and, throwing herself on her knees at the bedside, buried her face over the hand of her dying husband and gave way to an intense burst of sorrow, and was so kneeling when Mr. Lincoln's spirit passed away. Major Lincoln, who was then standing just in rear of his mother and witnessing her grief, could no longer control his own feelings, and turning quickly, threw his arms around the neck of Senator Sumner, and dropping his head on the senator's shoulder, sobbed as only a strong man will under great sorrow. All those present were persons who had been brought into personal contact with Mr. Lincoln, and he, like President Garfield, was a man who excited in the breasts of those who knew him the heartiest feeling of personal affection.

Of the staff of surgeons who have been in charge of President Garfield, three were at the scene of Mr. Lincoln's death—General Barnes, Dr. Bliss, who was then in the army and in charge of an immense hospital here, and Dr. Robert Keary, who was then in the army, and while not actually present in the room of the sufferer, was in waiting in an adjoining room as an assistant to Dr. Bliss. In addition to this the strange coincidence goes farther, as among the other medical men who, at times, were by President Garfield's bedside, and who were also with Mr. Lincoln, are Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln.

German Game Life.

A military correspondent of the London Times, writing from Alfeld, gives the following graphic description of the camp of the Twentieth division lying on the southern slope of the Osterwald hills.

"Care has been taken to form a channel of a brook of mountain water, which was a blessing for the horses and a boon for cooking purposes; but the existence of this copious supply did not at all seem to lessen the activity of the mark-tenders, who had flocked to the bivouac ground from far and near and drove a roaring trade. Germans, as a rule, will never, in any circumstances, drink water when they can get beer. In a city like Berlin, where the drainage is bad, this is doubtless a wise choice, but in the vicinity of a crystal streamlet from the hills its prudence may be questioned. Entolled in the southward slope of wood-clad hills, the camp was well protected from any sudden interruption of the enemy (the 19th division) from the north. But, though close to a thick forest, the troops were refused its kindly shelter. When bivouacking they must always do so in the open, to the great order, and to guard against surprises. The only comforts allowed them are a fire, their great coats, and a shakedown of straw. Around each camp fire, which is of bonfire dimensions, posts are driven in and connected by a rope, against which is built a thin wall of upright wheat straw, as a shelter from the wind, and then a thin matting of the same material is strewn all round. On this the men lie, with their feet to the fire, and sleep soundly, without a thought of cold or influenza. But when it rains it must be very nasty. When straw is not procurable, the sheltering wall, about a yard high, is formed of canvas. The officers are better off, several of them, according to their rank, being allowed a tent in common. Just outside the sleeping circle is the cooking trench, which is always excavated first by one or two men of each company, who carry spades for rifle-pit and field work purposes. Each officer has a personal attendant (one of his men), who is supposed to understand something of the culinary art. Straw has also been laid down as bedding for the horses, which, with their nose-bags and blankets, were tethered to the ring-rope. The horses of the Uhlans stood in a row, with the lances stuck into the ground at their heads, the pennons fluttering gayly in the breeze. On each stack of firearms were placed the helmets and bayonets of the men ready for instant assumption, and everything else was arranged with the utmost precision and method."

Marriage in the Fifteenth Century.

How were young ladies dealt with and how were marriages managed in the fifteenth century? If this generation of young ladies have any notion of it, they will rejoice that they were not born to be married four hundred years ago. They know very well that if they have attended to their duty and trained up their parents in the way that they should go, they may choose for themselves. The Rev. Dr. Gurley has not lived since his death, and his widow and family now live in this city. Dr. Stone, whose reputation as a surgeon was widely known, died about 1868, leaving a very large estate. His family now live in the old family residence in Fourteenth street, near the Ebbitt house. Mr. Nicolay, who was then one of the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln, was in Boston at the time of the murder. He is now marshal of the United States supreme court.

In the course of conversation with General Barnes and General Crane the following general information was obtained. Both were so much engaged with their illustrious patient during the night that neither noticed many of the people who came and went continuously. General Barnes retained his position by the side of the bed during the whole time until the end. Mr. Lincoln's wound was so located that it was impossible for him to have felt any pain after the instant the fatal shot struck him, although two and perhaps three times he slightly lifted his shoulders and gave slight convulsive shudders. There was no hope from the first. During much of the time dur-

ing the weary hours of the night General Crane stood leaning over the head of the bed, as shown in the Littlefield picture, holding both his hands under the back of Mr. Lincoln's head. This was done to lift the head sufficiently away from the pillow to enable the blood to flow. When the wound was clean and the breathing became quiet and easy, the head was allowed to rest again on the pillow; but on recurrence of the labored stertorous breathing the same operation was repeated until relief came again. The room where Mr. Lincoln died was a small one in the rear building of the Peterson house on Tenth street, opposite the scene of the tragedy, and on the first floor. It had evidently been intended for a dining room, as houses are commonly built here, but was then used as a bedroom. Mrs. Lincoln and her little son "Tad," Major Robert Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Miss Harris and other friends, remained most of the night in another room, near by, but made frequent visits to the bedside. Once for some time Mrs. Lincoln sat beside the bed, on the left side, with little "Tad" leaning on her arm. The boy finally became frantic with grief, and was removed by Mr. Lincoln and was not present at the last moment. Just before the end Major Lincoln was standing by the bed, when his mother, who had been told that death was near, came hurried into the room and, throwing herself on her knees at the bedside, buried her face over the hand of her dying husband and gave way to an intense burst of sorrow, and was so kneeling when Mr. Lincoln's spirit passed away. Major Lincoln, who was then standing just in rear of his mother and witnessing her grief, could no longer control his own feelings, and turning quickly, threw his arms around the neck of Senator Sumner, and dropping his head on the senator's shoulder, sobbed as only a strong man will under great sorrow. All those present were persons who had been brought into personal contact with Mr. Lincoln, and he, like President Garfield, was a man who excited in the breasts of those who knew him the heartiest feeling of personal affection.

Of the staff of surgeons who have been in charge of President Garfield, three were at the scene of Mr. Lincoln's death—General Barnes, Dr. Bliss, who was then in the army and in charge of an immense hospital here, and Dr. Robert Keary, who was then in the army, and while not actually present in the room of the sufferer, was in waiting in an adjoining room as an assistant to Dr. Bliss. In addition to this the strange coincidence goes farther, as among the other medical men who, at times, were by President Garfield's bedside, and who were also with Mr. Lincoln, are Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln.

An Irving Anecdote.

The Biography. At theatres the "unexpected" very frequently happens. Mr. Pinero was once acting the part of Oliver to Mr. Irving's Louis the Eleventh, when he saw a large tree, whose topmost branches extended to the theatrical heavens, and which formed a prominent feature in the rustic scene in the third act, exhibit a decided inclination to betray the unfortunate rootlessness which stage conditions require, and to expose the insufficiency of its fastenings to the iron rod at its back. He communicated the fact in a whisper to Louis the Eleventh, who, in no way disconcerted, replied, equally sotto voce, "Hold it up, then, my boy, hold it up," and went on with the scene. Now, Mr. Pinero, not being of the herculean strength and colossal proportions which such a labor demanded, after grappling with the tree for some moments, felt that the thing must come down, and cover the stage in its fall. He accordingly gave due warning that his strength was exhausted and the crisis had arrived. Down came the tree with a crash. Mr. Irving then bethought him of a happy idea. "Where is the Dauphin?" Louis the Eleventh asked. "I don't know," seemed the obvious answer of the disconcerted barber to this unexpected query. "Then let us go and find him," was the equally obvious rejoinder. Excuse king and minister accordingly, and the curtain is rung down for a few moments during which everything is restored to its place. Arrived behind the scenes, Louis the Eleventh's only remark to his minister was, "Why the deuce didn't you hold it up, my boy?"

General Garfield's Favorite Hymn.

The following beautiful hymn was the favorite one of the late president, and whenever he visited Hiram, by his request it was always sung:

Reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand ye thus idle,
When the night draws round thee
And day begins to fade?

Why stand ye idle, waiting,
For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing,
Why stand ye idle, dumb?

Thrust in your sharpened sickles,
And gather in the grain,
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

The Master calls for reapers,
And shall He call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered
And waste upon the plain?

Mount up the heights of wisdom,
And crush ye down your law,
Keep back no words of knowledge,
That human hearts should know.

Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chariot
Shall be thy reward.

Individuals may wear for a time the glory of our institutions, but they carry it not to the grave with them. Like rain-drops from heaven they may pass through the circle of the shining bow and add to its lustre, but when they have sunk in the earth again the proud arch still spans the sky and shines gloriously on.—James A. Garfield.

A poet has said that in individual life we rise "on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things," and the republic rises on the glorious achievements of its dead and living heroes to a higher and nobler national life.—James A. Garfield, 1880.

I look forward with joy and hope to the day when our brave people, one in heart, one in their aspirations for freedom and peace, shall see that the darkness through which we have traveled was but a part of that stern but beneficent discipline by which the great dispenser of events has been leading us on to a higher and nobler national life.—James A. Garfield.

Is the Sun Hot?

H. R. Rogers in Science.

The battery of mundane construction—our best aid and interpreter in the reading of universal phenomena—while it is the developer of heat, light and power, is itself neither luminous, hot, nor magnetic. To explain the effects of the sun, therefore, there is not the least reason to infer that it is itself luminous, or even warm. Potential action generated in a dark, cold body may produce great heat, light and attraction, at a distance from the seat of activity, and what is thus wrought artificially, in a small way, may surely be done naturally, and in a tremendous fashion, by the grand forces of the sun.

The same process develops sunlight. If lines be drawn from the sun to the earth, tangent to both, these lines will enclose a tapering space, the sun at the big end, the earth at the small end, and the space between a truncated cone. This space may be designated the solar cone or cone-space. Within this space incessant circulation is going on, and all the phenomena of gravity, heat, light, are produced through their reciprocal activity. The field of encounter between the forces of the sun and earth is our atmosphere, and in the collision light is generated. Being thus conditioned upon the atmosphere, light and heat cannot be found in space beyond the lines of the solar cone.

It is to be observed that light rapidly diminishes in the direction of the sun, even as we have seen to be the case with heat. Beyond the lower portion of the atmospheric mass, there is no dazzle; and the human eye in looking upon the great orb is not dazzled. Thus the exceeding brilliancy which characterizes the sun's rays, so far from being a phenomenon located in the sun itself, as is the popular and even the scientific conception, is actually confined to the lower strata of our atmosphere.

If light were transmitted to us from the sun in perfect intensity, the entire vault of heaven must appear as luminous as our sun.

The sun is therefore not the manufacturing place and distributing reservoir of actual light and heat; it is rather the source from whence the whole solar system is supplied with the possible, potential light and heat, which is developed where it is required. The

great central orb may therefore be regarded as like unto the earth, on its surface, and in its surroundings, namely, a dark, cool, habitable body.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont on the Garfield Family N. Y. Herald.

Making visits in Washington one day in the spring of 1870, I returned that of Mrs. Garfield, and after going into her house I was a little put out to be told by the servant that "it was a mistake, for Mrs. Garfield was out." March weather is so rough in Washington that a throat subject to bronchitis, flinches from passing from the shelter of a carriage across those wide, wind-swept pavements into the warm houses and back again often than necessary. So when the servant ran down to ask that I would come in again, that "the general's mother had read the card and wished to see me," I went back, chiefly moved by the hope of never willing, disappointing a child or an aged person. Little children believe in the good will of every one, while the old—what disappointments have they not met!

I was glad then that I did go back. Now the historical picture that visit gave me makes me speak this word for the mother of General Garfield.

Mrs. Garfield wished to see and know me because of "my (her) son's" (such tender pride in the little words!) deep interest in and work for the cause we all had done our best for in 1856, and had continued to work for until the war closed that chapter of the nation's history.

She was very small and quiet, but full of fresh interest in and clear knowledge of events and men, and understood large motives; a woman who had shared the life of a growing man and a growing nation. Turning up of boys, which she dwelt on as so much the mother's work. Mrs. Garfield told us of her own "good son." I had with me a New York friend, still young and only knowing surface conventional life. Her eyes were met as this mother told—quite simply and as a matter of course—of her lonely early life and its struggles and passions, and now of the exceeding great reward she had in "my (her) son's" success and his loving care for her; of the place he gave her in his life, and in this new home where all the war and dangers safely ended (—) they were to dwell together in peace.

Just then General Garfield himself entered. Hearing I was there he came in to see me, going first, however, to his mother and giving her the evidently accustomed kiss of greeting, and still holding her hand thanked me for "coming back to please his mother."

So I see them. The little gray mother at rest in the love of the good son; she so frail and spent with the battle of life; he so nobly strong and bright and glad.

He did not look so when I saw him, next, this last May, when the Farquhar drama was unveiled. The light had gone out; both form and face were stamped with endurance and hard resolve, in place of the bright, spontaneous courage so marked on his earlier face. When a man has been the target for the poisoned arrows of a presidential campaign, he may be as stoical as an Indian, but the scars remain.

And this marked change was still more noticeable the last time I saw the president on the 17th of June. We know that the following morning, the 18th of June, had been originally fixed by his assassin as the time for his act. That morning I too left Washington on the same train. How unconscious we all were of the close lying tragedy.

Something had to be referred to the president, and I had gone down to see it through the necessary departments, ending with an appointment from the president "for four o'clock this afternoon." I was there punctually, when the president came in and dropped his hat, and stood at the foot of the bed, and the loss of all red tinge from the skin made me tell him I was glad they were both going away from that unhealthy house. Mrs. Garfield's dangerous illness had, I knew, greatly grieved him. But beyond that was a look of

O, life! how little worth!
O, weary, weary earth!

The look of one who has got behind the scenes and counts the cost and finds it great.

The rest by the sea at fated Elberon restored much of his own manner and look, but I did not see him again. To me he remains as I saw him the first and the last times—the fond, good-souled, holding the hand of his little mother, and pleased with one who had given her a pleasure, and the considerate gentleman who, out of the crowd, had crowded time, had sent for me that he might see personally what might have been put in writing.

From the outside no one can judge, but it seems like mist-like kindness that that mother and son should have been apart when the end came. What if it should end his feeble life? She had never counted the cost of being a mother. For myself I would have better liked that the mother heart that answered to his every baby cry had been beside him when his great heart broke; that the hand I had seen so fondly outstretched to hers should have found hers at last when he was reaching out into the great darkness.

This family has been long held under the burning glass of public inspection. Out of the scrutiny has come one unbroken impression of respect and tenderest pity. Their uprightness and simplicity, their united and blameless domestic life, their genuine Christian silence and dignity have roused to expression the best underlying feeling of our whole country, and found response throughout the world—most beautifully from England. It was a good thought to take from death the added sting of poverty and the original sin of poverty has been more than made up. The power of the American people rarely finds expression. Its usual form is only a delegated power through their representatives; but where they can act directly the expression is singularly true and forcible. Often our nation has shown it has the heart to feel and the hand to give, but never has it expressed itself so unitedly and so overwhelmingly as now. And I am sure I speak the feeling of many and many a son when I suggest that part of the remaining gift of the people should be set aside for the venerable mother of our dead president. Looking back—past the agony, past the conflicts of power—back to the quiet time when I saw him in his home with his mother, I realize how this would meet his feeling. He is beyond our aid. But there comes before me clearly the bright, frank manner of his saying, "Thank you for giving a pleasure to my mother."

The bodies of two Americans were found near El Paso last week. It appears that they had killed each other while engaged in a fight.

CONKLING FORSAKEN.

The New York State Convention

Strongly Anti-Conkling and Independent.

The Meeting Harmonious--Nominations Acceptable.

The Convention Discussed by the Press.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The republican state convention assembled at 9 o'clock with a full attendance. Members of the press were excluded, but it was learned that the proceedings were harmonious. Chairman Platt conducted the proceedings with impartiality. General Sharpe spoke in favor of Frank Hiseock, of Syracuse, as temporary chairman of the convention, and Hiseock was agreed upon. The selection seemed to give general satisfaction, and even those who opposed his nomination gave in their adherence, and when the decision was announced, declared they would abide by the result. A better feeling prevailed, and there is every reason to hope that bad feeling engendered by the failure of the conference committee to agree, is in a good part dissipated, and the disruption of the convention anticipated has been averted. It was past 10 o'clock when the committee's deliberations were ended. The members then hastened to the academy of music to be in attendance by 11 o'clock, when the convention is to be called to order.

The republican state convention was called to order at 11.15 a. m. by ex-Senator T. C. Platt. The Academy of Music was crowded. He made touching allusions to the death of the late President Garfield, and prayed God to comfort the widow and fatherless children, and asked that strength and wisdom be given the president, and that peace and harmony prevail. Then followed a call of delegates. On the call of Platt's name as a delegate there was immense cheering. The name of C. M. Depew on the other side was called a few minutes afterwards, and was received with tremendous cheers. A notice of contested seats was given, and the chairman announced that the papers be referred to the proper time to the committee on contested seats. On conclusion of the roll-call the secretary read the call for the convention.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. Ex-Speaker Sharpe, in a short speech, proposed Hon. Frank Hiseock as temporary chairman. His speech was coldly received. Mr. Hiseock, with considerable warmth, declined. Theodore M. Pomeroy, from Cayuga, then proposed that, as Hiseock's name had been proposed against his wishes, that Senator Warner Miller's name be mentioned as temporary chairman. On this, amid great cheering, the ayes and noes were ordered. The vote resulted as follows: Total vote, 488; Warner Miller received 298, and Hiseock 190; Miller's majority, 198. This announcement was received with long applause.

THE CONTENTS IN ONEIDA AND OSWEGO COUNTIES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The opinion prevails among delegates generally that the contests in Oneida and Oswego counties will be brought before the committee on contested seats with earnestness on the part of the stalwart contestants, as if a majority of the convention was not adverse to their admission. The committee will be aided in its work by the adjudication that was had at the judiciary convention in Syracuse.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Secretary Johnson, of the republican state committee, was unable to say this afternoon which set of delegates from the contested districts of Oneida and Oswego counties would be placed on the roll. Doubtless it would be presented to the state committee at its meeting in the morning, and the decision then be made. There was some talk this afternoon that both sets of delegates from these counties would be allowed to go on the roll.

THE ANTI-STALWART DELEGATES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The anti-stalwart delegates and their friends held a conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Senator Miller's room in the Fifth Avenue hotel. It was largely attended, and a free interchange of views respecting the course to be pursued by the convention was had.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The convention was dilatory in assembling. At 8.15 the delegates and onlookers joined in singing "Marching through Georgia" and other airs national and comic. Finally George Wm. Curtis' name was called and the shouting changed to cheering, but this in turn gave place to more songs, local politicians coming out strong in the popular airs. At 8.15 the convention was called to order.

THE BUSINESS COMMENCED.

Chair.—"The first business is the report of the committee upon contested seats. Is that committee ready?" "Yes."

The report was then read and by it Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn, who has opposed Conkling people was given a seat in the convention. Others of his side from Brooklyn were also awarded seats.

seats: Samuel Campbell, M. H. Cody, Wm. J. Clark, Samuel H. Fox. In the third district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 11 to 2 that the sitting members are entitled to their seats. By a vote of 10 to 1 the delegation, headed by ex-Senator Slade and known to be anti-Conkling, were awarded seats from Oswego. The sitting delegates from the fifteenth district, New York city, are both declared not entitled to their seats. These contestants are the leaders of the anti-machine. The central committee's report closed as follows: Your committee vote 10 to 1 to recommend this convention to the state committee with power subject of reconsideration and reorganization in all or any of the districts in the city of New York. The motion being made that a reported decision of the question, inasmuch as it relates to the resolution and to the recommendation, at the close Bliss' request prevailed, and the chair said: "The question is now upon the final resolution consideration." Bliss then moved the resolution be postponed until after the state ticket had been nominated. Carried.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW PRESIDENT.

The chairman announced the next business in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. Mr. Husted said: Mr. Chairman, your committee on permanent organization have unanimously agreed to name for president of this convention Chauncey M. Depew. [Tremendous applause.] The report was adopted. Mr. Depew then took the chair amid applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield, sympathy with his family, and confidence in the ability and integrity of Arthur and pledging support to his administration were adopted.

The committee on resolutions presented the following and they were adopted: "The republicans of New York declare as follows: We unite with our fellow citizens throughout the Union in deploring the irreparable calamity which has befallen the country in the death of the late president, James Abraham Garfield. Under the kindly influence of American institutions and by the force of a noble manhood he rose from the humblest walks of life to the highest station. By manliness and gentleness of nature, by public spirit and disciplined intelligence for public affairs, by strength of political organization blended with singular moderation of temper and urbanity of expression, and above all by that noble temper which alone composes angry states, reconciles parties and secures wise reform, he has singularly filled the great office to which he was elevated by the free choice of his fellow-citizens. At the opening of his administration he had every confidence of the country, by completing the refunding of the public debt, by exposing the vast system of public robbery, and by hastening the prosecution of the robbers by his frank declaration of the intention to ask aid of congress to restore the conduct of the public business to business principles and by his triumphant vindication of the constitutional authority of the executive office. Suddenly stricken by a mortal blow he lay face to face with death for eighty days with such sublime serenity of courage unequalled for the cheerful patience and gracious courtesy that every heart of Christendom beat with sympathy and admiration and brought every nation to our side as friends and brothers. His name shines among the world's heroes and it is written upon American hearts with the names of Washington and Lincoln. Cherishing the memory of his brave, simple and manly character, inspired by his lofty aims and unsullied life, impressively warned by the circumstances of his assassination, we pledge ourselves anew to the great national objects to which the late president was devoted and which now are bequeathed to the party he so patriotically served and of whose name and fame he was justly proud.

We respectfully offer to the venerable mother, devoted wife and bereaved children of the late president the assurance of our deep and tender sympathy in a sorrow which only Divine power can console, but which has the alleviation that the spotless memory of the dead, the grateful gratitude of the country and the sincere grief of the world can afford.

A female suffrage resolution was offered by ex-Speaker Husted, but no action was taken.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were announced in order, and General Joseph B. Carr was unanimously renominated for secretary of state. Ira Davenport was nominated for state comptroller in the place of James Wadsworth who declined a renomination. Leslie W. Russell was nominated for attorney general in place of Hamilton Ward, the present incumbent. The vote stood: Russell, 253; Ward, 231.

James W. Husted was nominated for state treasurer. A resolution that the state committee order the reorganization of the party in New York and Kings county met with strong opposition, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed. Ayes, 202; nays, 199. New York and Brooklyn opposed the reorganization, and claim that their vote at the presidential election made it unnecessary. The new state committee then announced the customary vote of thanks, which was passed, and the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Silas Seymour was nominated for state engineer, and Francis M. Finch for judge of the court of appeals. Both were by acclamation. Carrol D. C. Smith, of the committee on resolutions, then offered the following and it was agreed to:

Resolved, that we accept the conciliatory spirit that has characterized the proceedings of this body as a harbinger of enduring harmony and permanent success.

THE TICKET NOMINATED. is made up of men of proved integrity and true patriotism, they are deserving of popular confidence and will discharge the duties of the several offices for which they have been named with conscious fidelity to the people and to the state.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Evening Commercial (Conkling's organ) is intensely bitter

over the result of yesterday's convention, which it denounces as a fraud, declaring it a deception and says that catchpenny appeals and promises that have no substance make up the record of the day's work. It strongly intimates that Conkling's support cannot be had for the ticket, for how can he with self-respect offer his services to the men who by fraud, treachery, deception and the use of despicable arts have secured control of the party and call themselves republican leaders?

The Tribune says that for the first time in many years republican opinion of New York has found expression in the state convention. One hundred and eight was the majority before which the Conkling machine went to the wall yesterday. If the voice of the republicans of the cities had not been stifled by the district association and had found free expression as did that of their brethren in the rural districts, the convention would have been almost unanimous. The ticket nominated is made up of good material throughout, is well distributed geographically and is representative of both wings of the party.

The Times says: The convention yesterday may be called a reform convention. It leaves the party in a healthy and vigorous condition. There is no doubt that the action of the convention in breaking with the custom which has given the state committee so large an influence over the formal action of the party, will be approved. The candid tone which pervades the convention with reference to the south is an indication that it will require even more than the usual democratic faculty to make a purely sectional issue again prominent.

The Herald says: The republican convention turned out to be as the Herald predicted, a very modern conservative tame affair. The opponents of Conkling carried the organization but seem to have used their power with dignity and reserve. Whether the harmony will last is another question but the anesthetic influence of Arthur as president will not be lost upon the republican convention.

The World says: The victory of the half-breeds in the convention simply bends the stalwarts to beat the republican ticket in the election. The nominations make a neat and complete step ladder and transom ticket. It is tolerably clear that the delegates who nominated such a ticket did it with confidence and well grounded expectation of its defeat.

MRS. GARFIELD

Corrects Some Misstatements Reported from the Sick Room.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Sun's Washington special says: It is asserted Mrs. Garfield has requested Dr. Boynton to withhold the statement which he had prepared relative to the autopsy and the general treatment of the president's case, as she is satisfied the president's wound was mortal and did not desire to have the controversy further prolonged. Many of the sayings attributed to Garfield were either misunderstood or were not correctly reported from the sick room; notably the saying: "Is it worth it to continue the struggle longer?" is said to have originated in a statement made in the president's wanderings when he was evidently going over his work as a member of the electoral commission. "Is it worth while to go into this Florida business further?" On arriving at Long Branch he fell in a stupor from which it was difficult to arouse him and from which he did not rally until the next day. When he did arouse he was surprised to find where he was, requested to be taken away and said that he had asked to be taken to Mentor and wished to go there. He asked for Blaine and wondered he didn't come; but did not make a general request that all the members of the cabinet visit him. Toward the latter part of the time the physicians and attendants were compelled to satisfy his requests and commands with evasions.

A CABINET RUMOR.

Conkling Said to be Provided For.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The Ledger's New York special states positively that the president offered Conkling the position of secretary of the treasury and he has accepted, with the understanding that he will enter upon the duties of the office when the regular session commences. When the inside history of Jones' recent hasty errand to Utica and the president's subsequent visit to New York comes to be written, it will be found that it was to perfect this arrangement by which Conkling has been kept away from the convention.

Arizona Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A Tucson dispatch says: It has been reported that a change of commanders in Arizona has taken place, Col. MacKenzie succeeding Wilcox and that MacKenzie has put Major Biddle under arrest on representation of Agent Tiffany that the major's action had caused the late outbreak of the Chiricahua.

A Star special from Wilcox says: Major Biddle has not been placed under arrest either by MacKenzie or any one else. General Wilcox is commanding the department of Arizona and not MacKenzie. MacKenzie, who is Wilcox's junior, was sent to the department with part of the 4th cavalry, his own regiment. Being the senior officer except Wilcox in this department, it was requested that he should be placed in personal command of the operations in field under General Wilcox, who retains the command of a department, which of course includes MacKenzie and his operations.

A special from Benson says: Two men were found murdered this morning about three miles south of Benson, west of the Tombstone road. It is supposed they were killed by the Indians. Indications are that the fight Tuesday evening in Dragoon had completely demoralized the hostiles and caused them to break up in small bands, which can be of little danger and can soon be annihilated.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A dispatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: The following has been obtained from one of Bernard's command who came in this morning escorting the wounded. He says that from the time the command left the train at Dragoon station, the troops went on a gallop until Indians

were discovered in the foot hills. They drove them towards the plains when the Indians commenced throwing away their property. On the trail they found provisions, blankets, moccasins and money in buckskin bags. Two dead Indians were found.

One of the scouts took from the body of one of the Indians a discharge as a scout from a New Mexican company. Two cavalrymen were wounded and are now here. One was shot through the leg and the other through the wrist.

Reports received this morning from Dragoon Summit says that a wounded Indian scout came here to the section house, saying the troops and the Indians were fighting again last night back of the first range of mountains, supposed to be Cochise's stronghold.

The Garfield Hospital.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—A meeting of citizens was held to-night to promote the establishment of a national Garfield memorial hospital in the city of Washington. It was announced that a subscription list would be prepared and it was recommended that the whole country and foreign nations should be asked to place a memorial hospital on a broad national and international basis of common humanity. Queen Victoria will probably head the list of the subscriptions from Great Britain and it is thought that other European nations will gladly contribute to the fund.

Guiteau's Indictment.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The indictment in the case of Guiteau has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. It will not be given to the grand jury to-day, and owing to the absence of Scoville, counsel for the defense, in New York, it is possible that the body will not act upon it until next week.

Oil Fire at Port Jarvis.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Fire was discovered on an oil train on the Erie road at the crossing of the Delaware, three miles west of here. The train comprised fifty cars and when noticed on fire the train was stopped, part of the rear resting on the bridge. Fifteen cars were cut loose a few rods from the bridge and the engine on the rear drew them across the bridge. Each car exploded and volumes of flames shot hundreds of feet into the air and the burning oil and fragments of the tanks were thrown one thousand yards. The end of a tank was thrown across the Delaware river. The fire lasted until eight in the evening when the track was repaired and all trains proceeded. The telegraph wires were melted.

Old Mexico Items.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 6.—A letter from Durango says: Thos. Gartrell and wife, the former of Indiana and the latter of New York, were murdered at Rio Chico by a servant. The authorities are after him.

The government has contracted with Miercelles & Co. for the drainage of the valley and city of Mexico for nine million dollars. The company are all Mexicans.

Wool Manufacturers' Meeting.

BOSTON, October 6.—The annual meeting of the national association of wool manufacturers was attended by representatives of wool manufacturers in the United States. The secretary read papers upon the services of Gen. Garfield to the national wool industry.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

BRIISTOL, N. H., October 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt here a little after midnight. It passed from the west to the east, and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of cars and the shock of buildings was perceptible.

Fire in Palaski.

OSWEGO, October 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the business part of the village of Palaski and several buildings on both sides of Main street were burned. A steamer has been sent there from this city.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds. NEW YORK, October 6. Silver bars, 112 1/2. Money, 6. Governments, higher. Stocks closed firm. The following are the quotations: BONDS. United States 4's, 115 1/2; Northern Pacific, 37 1/2; 5's, 112 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 100; 5's, 98 1/2; R. P. (Denver div.), 110; Erie, 100; Denver & Rio Grande, 100; Union Pacific, 116; D. & G. S. P. & P., 109; Central Pacific, 101 1/2.

RAILROAD STOCKS. Union Pacific, 118; Hannibal & St. Joe, 100; Central Pacific, 102 1/2; Lake Shore, 118 1/2; Northern Pacific, 37 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 98 1/2; Texas Pacific, 100; M. & K. T., 37 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 100; Phila. & Reading, 67 1/2; New York Central, 138; Ohio & Mississippi, 41 1/2; C. & O., 12 1/2; N. & W., 22 1/2; C. & N. W., 22 1/2; M. & S. L. P., 100; D. & G. S. P. & P., 109; Wabash, 47 1/2; Panama (preferred), 25; Pacific Mail, 48 1/2; W. & F. & O. Ex., 12 1/2; W. T. Tel. Co., 8 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 10; Am. Union Tel. Co., 10; U. S. Ex. Co., 10; A. & P. Tel. Co., 10; C. & G. I. Co., 10.

MINING STOCKS. Amie, 30; Hukill, 10; Idaho, 10; Hibernia, 10; Boulder, 20; Marquette, 30; Big Pittsburg, 115; Horn Silver, 10; Bald Mountain, 10; Highland Chief, 20; Breckenridge, 10; Little Pittsburg, 20; Bull Domingo, 75; Little Chief, 120; Con. Virginia, 250; Leadville, 10; 40; Mariposa, 30; Chrysolite, 70; Mineral Creek, 10; Cherokee, 135; Missouri, 15; Dunkin, 10; Ontario, 10; Quicksilver, 10; Eureka, 57; Robinson, 10; Freeland, 10; Red Elephant, 10; Green Mountain, 500; Silver Cliff, 20; Gold Strike, 10; Silver Nugget, 20; Glass-Pendery, 10; Suro, 1 3/4; Climax, 37.

The New Horse Disease Which Threatens the Species.

DENVER NEWS. Horse influenza, otherwise known as pink eye, continues to prevail among the horses of the east without as yet showing any perceptible signs of abatement. The car companies, especially in St. Louis, have a good many sick horses in their stables, although thus far they have managed so as not to allow the presence of the epidemic to interfere with the regular operation of their lines. The stormy weather, besides causing more or less new cases, has very materially retarded the recovery of the animals that were convalescing. The liverymen are experiencing a deal of trouble, and at present are not working more than one-fourth of their stock. In the event of an unusual demand for conveyances citizens would find difficulty in procuring the requisite number of horses. By careful nursing and with a probable modification in the weather, it is believed that the epidemic will come further west. The epidemic will be remembered paid us a long call, and horsemen generally seem to think that they may also hear from pink eye.

GRAVES OF OUR RULES.

Grounds Honored by the Dust of Dead Presidents. Boston Herald.

It is not a very difficult matter to prove that the United States is an ungovernable republic, if her record of her dead presidents is to be taken as complete evidence of it, without any counterbalancing testimony. Not even the states in which the presidents are buried are known to most people. The graves of a number of them are unmarked with a monument, while those of others are cared for with scarcely the attention due to the lowest citizen. There are a few noble exceptions, but it is not the United States that has been grateful, but the state of the dead one's nativity or his personal friends.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The grave of the first president, the father of his country, has been visited by so many thousands of Americans and foreigners that it will be of very little interest to the majority of readers to peruse a description of the place now. The Mt. Vernon association has taken good care of the first president's last resting place. Washington's remains were deposited in their present receptacle in 1857. The vault was built in accordance with the provisions of the president's will. It is of brick, with an arched roof. Over the gateway, in a marble tablet, is the simple inscription: "Within this enclosure rest the remains of General George Washington." Two coffins lie in the vestibule of the vault: the first is that of Washington, the other that of Martha Washington.

JOHN ADAMS.

Beneath the Unitarian church of Quincy, Mass., may be found the remains of two American presidents. The church was completed in 1828, and the body of John Adams was removed from the family vault in the cemetery just across the street into the room beneath the church. John Quincy Adams' body was placed in the same room in 1848. Their wives are buried with them. The bodies lie in leaden caskets placed in cases hewn from solid blocks of stone. The tombs are seldom visited, and the apartment is kept dingy and dirty. In the church room above may be found the following inscription: "Beneath these walls are deposited the mortal remains of John Adams, son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams, second president of the United States. Born 19-30, Oct. 1735. On the 4th of July, 1776, he pledged his life, fortune and sacred honor to the independence of his country. On the 3d of September, 1783, he affixed his seal to the definitive treaty with Great Britain, which acknowledged that independence and consummated the redemption of his pledge. On the 4th of July, 1826, he was summoned to the independence of immortality and to the judgment of his God. This house will bear witness to his piety, his town, his birthplace, to his munificent history to his patriotism, posterity to the depth and composure of his mind."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

On the other side of the pulpit is the tablet containing the inscription to the other Adams. It reads thus: "Near this place repose all that could die of John Quincy Adams, son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams, sixth president of the United States. Born 11th July, 1767, amidst the storms of civil commotion he nursed the vigor which inspires a Christian. For more than half a century, whenever his country called for his labors in either hemisphere or in any capacity, he never spared them in her cause. On the 24th December, 1814, he signed the second treaty with Great Britain, which restored peace within her borders. On the 23d February, 1848, he closed 16 years of eloquent defence of the lessons of his youth by dying at his post in her grove of national glory. A son worthy of his father a citizen shedding glory on his country, a scholar ambitious to advance mankind, this country owes to him a debt which will be paid by his God." The church itself is built of Quincy granite and surrounded by elms and horse chestnuts.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In the thick growth of woods, a few hundred yards to the right of a road leading from Charlottesville, Va., to Monticello, may be seen the grave of Jefferson, in a little inclosure, with thirty others. An obelisk, nine feet high, marks the spot. The base has all been clipped away, and the monument looks like a rough, unmeaning stone. "Born April 2, O. S., 1743, died July 4, 1826," is put upon the base. Another inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. On a fly-leaf of an old account book, Jefferson wrote this: "Choose some unfrequented vale in the park, where is no sound to break the stillness but a brook that bubbling winds among the woods—no mark of human shape that has been there, unless the skeleton of some poor wretch who sought that place out to despair and die in. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks; intersperse some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family, the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the walls be built upon a vault, and distant part of the Blue mountains." His wishes have been well carried out. The old family house was in ruins three years ago, and tenanted by an old man who made a living by demanding a fee from visitors.

JAMES MADISON.

At Montpelier, four miles from Orange, Va., Madison is buried. The grave is in the center of a large level field, in a lot about 160 feet square, surrounded by a good brick wall. On the gate is a sign, "Madison 1820." Four graves are here. Over one of them rises a mound twenty feet high. A granite obelisk bears the inscription: "Madison, born March 16, 1751." By its side is a small shaft of white marble, inscribed, "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison, born May 29th, 1768; died July 8th, 1849." Two nephews are buried with her. The region round about is one of great natural beauty, and commands a view of the southwest mountains. At the southeastern edge of the adjoining woods is the home which Madison inherited when a child. It is well kept at the present date.

JAMES MONROE.

James Monroe is buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. It is on a beautiful site. Five feet under ground, in a vault of bricks and granite, the remains rest. On the sarcophagus, on a brass plate, is the memento: "James Monroe, born in Westmoreland county, 28th of April, 1758; died in the city of New York, Fourth of July, 1831. By order of the general assembly his remains were removed to this cemetery, 5th of July, 1858, as an evidence of the affection of Virginia for her good and honored son." Over the monument is a Gothic temple twelve feet long and nine feet wide, resting upon four pillars on a foundation of dressed Virginia granite. A cast iron screen almost prevents a view of the monument within. The temple is painted drab color and sanded. The iron is considerably rusted. Around it are beds of flowers and tall oaks.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson is buried at the Hermitage, his famous home, on the Lebanon pike, 11 miles from Nashville. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks his grave and that of his wife. It is placed in a corner of the garden. The grave is kept in good order. Three steps lead up to its foot. It is composed of eight fluted Doric columns, supporting a plain entablature and dome, upon which stands an urn. Inside the space is ornamented with white stone work. A pyramid resting on a square is the monument proper, and, nearly beneath it rest the bones of the president. A stone contains this inscription: "Gen. Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, died June 8, 1845." Jackson's wife is buried on the right of the pyramid.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren sleeps in the little village cemetery of Kinderhook, Columbia county. The president's grave is in a family lot. A granite shaft, 15 feet high contains the following:

MARTIN VAN BUREN. V. B. President of the U. S. Born Dec. 5, 1782. Died July 24, 1862. There is no carving of any kind upon the inscription. It is in large black letters. The name of his wife appears upon another face of the shaft, while on the third is to be seen the name of a son. The house is at the southern end of the village, near the creek, frame building, which has been entirely modeled of late years. His other residence two miles south of the town, is the property of farmers who live there.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The resting place of William Henry Harrison was brought prominently before the country three years ago by the desecration of his son's grave. It is situated at North Bend, a few yards from the track of the L. & C. R. R., where it enters the tunnel. The grave is a simple mound, unfenced, on a little knoll, and is shaded by beeches and other trees. There is no monument and no inscription anywhere to tell the story of the life of the departed hero. Since the desecration of Scott Harrison's grave, the mound has been improved somewhat. The vault has been cemented at the top in imitation of stone slabs. The iron gate on the left is made of securely fastened, and some effort is made to keep the place in good order. The spot is a lovely one, and could be made by the proper improvement to do honor to the remains of the hero of Tippecanoe.

JOHN TYLER.

The grave of John Tyler is practically unmarked. A little mound covered with bushes, just ten yards from the grave of Monroe, in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, is pointed out as a spot where a president's remains lie. At its head is a small magnolia tree, on the south is another magnolia, and on the north a young juniper tree. The grave is neither enclosed nor curbed. Near by are the graves of Monroe, of William Allen, one of Jeff Davis' bondsmen, of Dr. Lawrence Roane Warren, the philanthropist, of James M. Mason, the confederate envoy to England, and of "Little Joe," son of Jefferson Davis, killed in Richmond during the war. Near by are buried 16,000 confederate soldiers around a tall pyramid of granite.

JAMES K. POLK.

At the corner of Vine and Union streets, Nashville, at the old family homestead, may be found the grave of James K. Polk. The monument is a square block, 12 feet by 12 in height. It is appropriately ornamented, and contains, among other inscriptions, this: "James K. Polk, tenth president of the United States. Born Nov. 2, 1795; died June 13, 1846." He was buried here nearly 30 years ago. An iron gate, surmounted by an eagle, opens from Vine street into a broad avenue bordered by mulberry trees and silver leafed poplars. This road leads to the Polk homestead, a large brick house three stories high. The tomb is surrounded by a grass plot which is encircled by a walk of white shells. Shrubs and flowers beautify the spot, and make it look quiet and bright.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

The remains of Zachary Taylor have been moved three times. They repose now in a public spot at Frankfort, Ky. The body was first placed in a cemetery at Washington, then in a lot on the Taylor homestead, five miles back of Louisville, and then to Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, in 1878 the remains were placed in the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, where they are in the company of many illustrious dead, including Vice President Richard Mentor Johnson.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore lies buried at Forest Lawn cemetery, three miles from Buffalo. The grave is well taken care of, and is a beautiful spot. A tall monument contains the inscription: "Millard Fillmore. Born Jan. 7, 1800. Died March 8, 1874." The grave is at the eastern extremity of the lot in the center of a grassy space. At its head rises the monument. In the southeastern corner is a Norway spruce, which shadows the grave. Fillmore's daughter sleeps near the remains of her father. An iron urn for flowers lies under an evergreen. Near Fillmore's grave are those of Bunker Hill heroes, of Stephen Champlin and Bidwell, who fell at Cedar Creek.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The remains of Franklin Pierce rest at Concord, N. H., in the old cemetery on Main street. Pierce's monument is of Italian marble, and bears the following: "Franklin Pierce. Born Nov. 23, 1804. Died Oct. 8, 1869." The Pierce lot is at the northwest corner of the Minot inclosure, and contains about an acre of ground. It is surrounded by a neat iron fence, six feet high, traversed by concrete paths and neatly sanded. The monument displays a spire, with cap, die and plinth, resting on a base of granite three and one-fourth feet square. It is surmounted by a draped cross, and its total height is fourteen feet eight inches. In the old cemetery the founders of Concord rest.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan is buried at Woodward Hill cemetery, a mile or so west of Lancaster, Pa., on the Marietta turnpike. The grave lot is enclosed by a neat iron fence. A fine monument of Italian marble contains the following:

"Here rest the remains of James Buchanan, 15th president of the United States. Born in Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791. Died at Wheatland, June 9th, 1868."

The grave is down near the Conestoga river. The lot is 30x12 feet, with white and black granite supporting the fence. All around the fence is a hedge of blooming roses and rose bushes are in the inclosure. The spot is kept carefully and is always attractive.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln is buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill. A fine pile of marble, granite and bronze marks the spot. It bears the single word "Lincoln." This memorial is probably one of the most magnificent in the United States. The building of the monument was begun by Mr. Lincoln's friends in Springfield. It was dedicated Oct. 15, 1874. It stands in a tract of seven and one-half acres. From north to south its length is 119 feet 6 inches. Its breadth is 72 feet 6 inches. The structure is of blocks of granite of New Hampshire. The main platform is nearly 16 feet from the ground, approached by four grand staircases with balustrades. The main platform is 72 feet square. From the centre rises the shaft, 12 feet square at the base and 98 feet from the ground. Shields of polished granite bearing the names of the states encircle the square. It is a fitting tribute to the martyred president.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The grave of Andrew Johnson is at Greenville

The convention at Canon City was harmonious.

The south means business, as the resolutions adopted at the Canon meeting show.

The venerable Thurlow Weed believes there will be harmony in the republican ranks.

The Canon convention was unanimous in one thing, and that was opposition to Denver.

The Denver Times urges the re-election of Assessor Roberts. The Times is for low assessments and low taxes.

The News quotes what Judge Belfords remarks as to the cause of the defeat of Rountt. It is a plain call for Judge Belford to affirm or deny.

Colorado Springs has the consolation of knowing whatever the result may be this fall, that she is universally considered the best location for the capital.

Telegrams report the fact that the English land bill is being discussed. The question will soon become a prominent one, and will be difficult to satisfactorily settle.

The Denver Times is for giving up all sectional discussion on the capital question. Then the Denver papers should stop publishing articles about "petered-out San Juan."

The action of Topeka in giving the contract for supplying the city with water works to contractors of this city is a compliment to the energy and talents of Messrs. Russell & Alexander.

Pauperism in Paris is carefully concealed by the government, by society and by the poor themselves, but yet there are more poor people there than in any other city of its size. The total of registered poor is 354,812.

Every citizen of Colorado Springs should say a word on the capital question in his business letters to different parts of the state. We have now only a little more than a month to work, and must use every energy.

It is idle to gossip concerning the cabinet changes which President Arthur is likely to make. He has said candidly that he will do nothing before the senate meets, and he has so far given no hint as to what he then proposes to do.

When Mr. Conkling found that he could not control the republican convention if he was a member and also that he could not be a member if he attended the convention, he with remarkable wisdom and statesmanship decided not to take an active part in the New York convention, and will probably stay at home with weak eyes.

If Secretary Blaine were to be sent to England and his place filled by James Russell Lowell, there would be less objection to the change. It is seldom we have public servants of the ability and patriotism of Mr. Lowell and the country would be unwilling that a re-distribution of offices should take place which shall deprive it of his services.

Canon City labored very hard and in good faith for the success of the late convention and is disappointed at the result of it. It will still have the solid support of Fremont and Custer counties with a fair following in the Gunnison. As a consolation we will say there is a precedent for putting the capital in the same city as the penitentiary. Jackson, Michigan, is that precedent.

Our republican county convention will soon be held, but there is little active interest in it, because there is no opposition to the present occupants. Mr. Husted has been for many years a member of the board of county commissioners during a period when our finances have been most ably and economically administered. So long as the present board will serve it should be re-elected. We may find as good men, but no better and it is not well to risk a change. Mr. E. J. Eaton, the county clerk, has been uniformly courteous, accommodating and prompt in the discharge of all his duties, and deserves the universal popularity he has. Mr. John Potter has been a reliable treasurer, and always shows a good balance sheet. Mr. McGovney is one of the best accountants in the county and his place could not be easily filled. His assessments have been made with remarkable accuracy and thoroughness. Sheriff Smith has made a good officer and faithfully attended to his duties. All these gentlemen are likely to receive a re-nomination and their administration of their several offices for the past term entitles them to a re-election.

It has been thought that there is some significance in the fact that ex-Senator Conkling carried all the New York assembly districts but one. But there is none. The management of the machine in New York City is peculiar and is likely, unless the machine is broken, to give Mr. Conkling a long lease of power there in controlling the organization. The machine consists of district associations having about ten thousand members which elect all delegates to republican conventions. New York City has 70,000 republican voters, but only 10,000 voters are allowed to participate in electing the delegates to state conventions who are to represent the views and wishes of the 70,000. Mr. Conkling has the majority of this 10,000 him, so that with less than 10,000 votes he absolutely controls the organization representing over seven times that number. So strictly is the rule carried out, that the Hon. A. D. McCook, who is a republican representative in congress from New York and of course well known in his district, was not allowed to vote at the caucus in the thirteenth assembly district, which is in his congressional district. Many other equally well-known and prominent republicans were refused a vote in that caucus, because they also were not members of the district association. Such high-handed proceedings as these are un-republican. No republican caucus should be recognized as regular which refuses the vote of anyone for any reason other than that he is not a republican. There can be no excuse for throwing out the vote of the republican member of congress by a republican caucus.

THE CANON CITY CONVENTION.

The Canon City convention, which was held on Tuesday, was by no means a failure, though it failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called. The convention was fairly representative of the southern part of the state, as it contained representatives from counties having two thirds of the population. But it was quite evident that the action of the convention would not be made binding on southern Colorado as a whole, because the question had not been agitated sufficiently to secure that unanimity of sentiment needed. It was thought that if the south had one candidate as against Denver that it would add to Denver's vote, and possibly decide the election this fall, because no one city would control the southern vote. But if all the popular localities in southern Colorado were candidates, it would hold the vote of the south and prevent Denver from getting a majority this fall. Then there will be a second contest between Denver and some point south of the Divide which has next to the highest vote, and the convention pledged itself to support that place. This reduces the contest this fall to an informal ballot to show which city in Southern Colorado is the most popular, so that the southern vote may be concentrated upon it. The city so designated will then command the support of the south with a unanimity which the candidate of the Canon convention would not have commanded.

THEN AND NOW.

On the 13th of this month the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown will begin at that place and continue until the 19th. All arrangements have been made, and representatives from Europe will join the American guests in making the occasion one of unusual interest. On the last day of the celebration the Yorktown monument will be unveiled. Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the continental congress voted to erect this monument, but at last it is completed and the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the combined forces of the American and French will be fitly commemorated. The overthrow of Cornwallis was unexpected. He had been considered almost invincible, and when he at last suffered defeat at the hands of Greene and Gates, it is no wonder that the news was received with the wildest delight.

The Yorktown celebration, like other centennial celebrations, will suggest comparisons between our condition in 1781 and now. We were then in the weakest possible condition. We were at war with the strongest nation in the world. No words of sympathy came to us from other nations except from the French. We had no strong political organization, but were held together by articles of confederation which were soon found too weak a bond. Our people were poor and almost discouraged by the unequal struggle we had kept up, and it was still a question whether we would succeed. We were a nation unrecognized, poor and weak, with our independence unachieved, with no strong political organization.

But the century has made wonderful changes. We are no longer an unrecognized power, but a leading one respected and honored. We have organized a political system which has stood the severest tests that could be given; the tests of rebellion and severe political strains like the electoral count. Our president has been shot down and another takes his place without any political excitement. A government of the people and for the people, is no longer an experiment. But aside from our political progress, we have made great commercial progress. Our then unknown resources have been discovered and partially developed, so that to-day we largely influence the markets of the world. Gold is accumulating here so rapidly that we are likely to become the money centre also. Prosperity has attended every enterprise. Peace now prevails with all nations.

But not alone in power, and progress is there a change from one hundred years ago. In the past century the old hatred of England has died. Then we were arrayed against the power of the throne; we fought long and bitterly against George III, while to-day it is proposed to pay the highest honors to his successor Queen Victoria. At the time of the Yorktown battle England called us rebels, and sought our destruction. To-day that nation cables us sympathy and joins in our sorrow. King George sent his armies against Washington; Queen Victoria sends a floral offering for Garfield. A century ago our people cried against the king; to-day they will sing God save the Queen. All hate is gone. There is peace between the two English speaking nations, and we are more truly now than heretofore children of old England, delighting to honor heart and soul, the old flag which we fought against so long ago. We may delight to celebrate that battle which gave us independence; we may look with pleasure on the progress we have made, and may take honest satisfaction in knowing that we are so strong and respected; but the centennial ceremonies at Yorktown will be more gratifying than ever because we can see and can realize the great change which time has wrought in our feelings for England, and English regard for us. It will be well to salute the English colors and to honor the name of Victoria.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or if any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied.

and they never will be contented until absolute independence is granted them. They desire to be entirely free from all English control, and it will avail nothing to have parliament introduced and pass bills of relief hoping to turn the Irish from their purpose. The issue must be met sooner or later, and perhaps it would be well for the English government to consider the question now and allow the Irish that they will continue to demand. The land bill was passed because it had to be. Gladstone himself may have honestly desired to help Ireland, but many who voted in its favor did so because they realized the fact that something had to be done to satisfy Irish demands. The people of Ireland, and especially the agitators, know this, and they know too, that had they not continued demanding they would not have obtained even this relief. What is then the reason, they may naturally ask, why they cannot obtain independence for their country if they only keep up their agitation. Irish turbulence gained one relief and it may obtain another. The land act, too, has opened the eyes of the tenants. They have a greater sense of power than they have ever enjoyed and begin to realize the political possibilities before them. Legislative independence seems nearer to them now than ever, and with leaders determined to gain their object there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Irish question being forgotten and neglected.

What this agitation will lead to cannot of course be known, but some of the ablest men in England to-day see that there is a prospect of legislative independence being given sooner or later. Gladstone and Derby have both spoken of this chance but Gladstone described it as something which might occur in the far distant future. He finds it difficult no doubt to believe that it may not be so far away after all, and yet the fact of his recognizing the possibility even is proof that the English government is not at all certain what the future of Ireland is to be. Of one thing we may be certain, Irish agitators will not rest until they gain what they wish, and that land acts and relief measures of every description will not compensate the people for what they suffer under coercion acts and the law of "suspects." Ireland will not silently submit for any length of time to alien rule.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S POLICY.

Murat Halstead had an interview with President Arthur on Saturday, the result of which he publishes in an editorial over his own signature. His testimony is of particular value as his dislike of Grant and Conkling has been strong and unceasing. He says: President Arthur is not looking well. He has the appearance of a man who has passed through great anxieties and mental suffering. There is a gentleness about him that the country does not yet give him credit for. His last parting with President Garfield, during the heat of the New York warfare, was not only cordial but affectionate. He has been greatly grieved by the use of his name by the assassin Guitau, and by the story of conferences at his house while Garfield was very low. The truth about the conference was that a few of Arthur's friends, finding him despondent, thought it wise to call upon him with the view of cheering him up by lively conversation. This fact one of them mentioned.

After the death of Garfield, Arthur was hurried away to Washington, and left his personal affairs in confusion. He timed his trip to New York that it might be coincident with the vacation of the cabinet, while he could avoid the state convention.

He expressed, in the course of the conversation I had the honor to have with him on Saturday, his solicitude about the Ohio election. He referred to the importance that the October election here usually had, and said that, under the circumstances of the country, it was especially so now. I told him it would, in my judgment, do good if he would allow me to state on his authority that he took that degree of interest in the contest in this state.

He replied that there was no objection to publishing what he said; on the contrary, it would give him great pleasure to have his words repeated to the people of Ohio if the friends of the republican cause believed they would have the tendency to remove any doubts or uncertainties. Senator Jones, of Nevada, whom I saw after seeing the president, expressed his gratification that the president has made the expression of opinion about the Ohio election of which I informed him, and gave his own hearty concurrence to him; adding that a still more positive and formal utterance might be had if thought desirable.

President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one. He enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with "malice toward none and charity for all." Speaking of cabinet changes he says there is nothing definite about them. He thinks Blaine will remain until December, when he will take the English mission, and that Andrew D. White or ex-Senator Frelinghuysen are likely to be his successor. Attorney General MacVeagh will not remain in the cabinet unless earnestly requested by the president to do so, because he thinks the president should have the greatest freedom in selecting his advisors. If he retires Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, who is retained in the Star route cases, is likely to succeed him. Mr. Lincoln is likely to remain. Mr. Windom wishes to retire. Mr. Kirkwood is likely to retire by the beginning of the next session of congress. Mr. Hunt is an old personal friend of Arthur's and is likely to remain. James will remain until next June when he will retire to take a fine business position. To sum up Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom are sure to retire on the meeting of congress. Lincoln, Hunt, James and possibly MacVeagh will remain longer. These speculations have more than ordinary interest because of their sources, and as Mr. Halstead has been conversing with the friends of Mr. Arthur, they are likely to be as near the truth as any.

Mr. Nelson W. Aldrich, who has just been elected to the senate from Rhode Island was born in Connecticut in 1841. He moved to Providence some years ago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in which he was remarkably successful. In 1872 he began to take a part in local politics and filled several offices with credit. In 1878 he was elected to congress and was re-elected last year. His short political career has shown him to be a man of great ability as an organizer. With all the leading party managers for Grant, he succeeded in carrying the convention for Blaine in May, 1880. He represents the young, active element in republican politics in Rhode Island, though not the independent republicans. He is not a man of much education but has good common sense and great decision of character and will make a useful senator.

politics in Rhode Island, though not the independent republicans. He is not a man of much education but has good common sense and great decision of character and will make a useful senator.

New York yesterday had its first republican convention for years representing the sentiments of the masses of the party. The machine was a terrible wreck. Not the least important event was the report of the committee on credentials which was in favor of modifying the organization in New York city. This will be the final act in breaking the power of the machine. The machine is often useful in keeping up the organization of the party, but when it assumes to be the party it should be destroyed.

The Chieftain very properly brings up the Morey letter before those papers which maintained it was genuine when the fact was patent that it was not. The News and Democrat both maintained it was genuine until after election, though Barnum's dispatches on which their statements were based were known to be incorrect. Repentance may now make them sorrowful but it is a pity they could not have shown some respect to the living Garfield. It should be a lesson to those papers which are so unscrupulous in attacking personal character for partisan purposes.

It may be a matter of interest to the indicted Denver journalists to know that the "apple tree agent" has been to Canon City, and visited, among the places of interest, the penitentiary. The buildings are quite comfortable, work and food plenty. The warden informs us that it is the healthiest prison in the world as shown by statistics. Beside the outdoor recreations there is a good library to amuse the boarders in long winter evenings. Taken all in all, it will make a very comfortable home. So cheer up.

Postmaster General James proposes to effect two reforms in his department which will be very popular. He will recommend the reduction of letter postage to two cents and money orders at half the present charges. This is the effect of the difference between management of this department on political and business principles.

According to Murat Halstead General Grant has been the violent adviser of Arthur. He insisted on the removal of Blaine, James and Robertson immediately on Arthur becoming president. This leads us to be thankful that the ticket last year was not Garfield and Grant.

The Denver News may be correct in saying that Judge Belford said Senator Hill said certain things about ex-Governor Rountt. But this does not justify it in stating that Senator Hill did say those things. There ought all ways to be an authority for such statements.

George William Curtis again takes his place in the republican state conventions in New York and is cheered. This is quite a change since 1877 when Conkling made his violent attack on him.

The convention yesterday showed that Mr. Arthur's change in affairs since he was removed from the New York custom house are not greater than those in Mr. Conkling's career for the same period.

The Denver papers are making the right kind of a canvas for the capital. They have succeeded thus far in antagonizing every district in Colorado.

The New York state convention will strengthen Mr. Arthur in being just to all sections of the republican party and carrying on the reforms Mr. Garfield began.

The Denver News should be successful at least in drawing out some kind of a letter from Judge Belford.

Wonders will never cease. A New York republican convention has spoken well of civil service reform.

The Capital Question.

Greeley Chronicle. Beginning with the city that aspires to be the capital and has the least prospects of success, we would mention Canon City, where now the state penitentiary is located. This city, we can safely say, has no claim whatever on the state for further patronage, as it now has received more than either its enterprise or prospects of future greatness merits.

Salida has been mentioned, but as most of the people of the state have been laboring under the impression that that is the name of some insignificant seaport in Old Mexico, it is not probable that she will loom up to any great extent in the coming contest.

"Leadville," that once so great but now so fallen city, "has also been named; but the severity of her climate, and her lack of communication by railroad with different parts of the state, and the further fact that "the day of her destiny is over," and the star of her hope has declined," all render it highly improbable that she will be a dangerous rival in the coming contest.

The Pueblos, with their glorious future prospects, their unprecedented substantial growth, their favorable railroad connections, their commercial and manufacturing enterprises, have been very prominently spoken of. But unfortunately for them, the muddy waters of the Arkansas divides them into separate cities, each organized under their own city government, and each madly jealous lest the other shall surpass it in its onward march to greatness. These cities have been termed the "Twin Cities," by anyone conversant with the bitter spirit of rivalry which exists between them, will readily agree that they are not "a happy family." Consolidated and united, it is highly probable that Pueblo might carry off the glittering prize, but divided, with no possible hope of an amicable union, the Pueblos, with all their glorious possibilities, will not even be second best in the fight; but disappointed and defeated they will remain as a monument to the truthfulness of the scriptural saying "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Colorado Springs, with her salubrious climate, her ample hotel accommodations and her healing waters, which are so far famed for their curative properties, as the "Pool of Siloam," or the famed talisman presented by Saladin to the lion-hearted Richard, has been spoken of as a fit location for the capital. And while the Springs did not enter the arena heralded by the blast of the trumpet and the roll of the drum, she has quietly and unostentatiously pressed her claims until she now occupies the position of being Denver's most formidable rival.

Denver the last and most probable city in the fight, needs no introduction to our people. Her commercial and manufacturing interests require no comment, and the superior advantage which she enjoys in already possessing the capital is evident to any unprejudiced observer. Yet if Denver sits down and idly awaits a victory, or if she directs all of her efforts against the divided forces of the Pueblos, thinking that Colorado Springs is sleeping, she may yet mourn a signal defeat. Those thought who slept, those who kept the names of honored sires, and slumbered while the darkness crept around their vital fires. But aye the Golden Horse-Shoe Knights the old dominion keep. Whose foes have found enchanted ground. But not a knight asleep.

Presidency of the Senate.

Denver Republican.

That the people meant that the government of the country should for four years remain in the hands of the republicans there is no doubt. They clearly recorded this wish at the ballot-box, last year. The more liberal of the democrats advance this plea in justification of their proposed support of a republican for the presidency of the senate. Then, too, attempt to disguise it as we may, the country is full of "cranks," who from insane desires for notoriety, or other causes, would not hesitate to kill the president. The political "crank" is most to be dreaded. The election of a democratic president of the senate would give additional inducements for the assassination of President Arthur. This fact is fully recognized and appreciated, and has had great weight with the senators in bringing about an understanding and will largely influence them to support the compromise.

His Appeal.

After the senatorial contest, Roscoe Conkling said that he would appeal to the people. He has appealed to the people, and the decision of the dead president will be sustained.

Not a Happy Lot.

Governor Pitkin got back from the east just in time to be confronted by another life complication. Like the policemen in the "Fishes of Penance," taking one consideration with another, our gubby's lot is not a happy one.

His Party's Wish.

Senator Ben Hill will receive the general sympathy of the public for the misfortune of the loss of a quarter of his tongue, but there have been times when his party might have wished that he had no tongue at all.

A Good Fight.

Colorado Springs is making a good fight for the capital. She ought to have it.

Intelligent Advocacy.

If Colorado Springs does not secure capital honors it will not be because of the lack of earnest, persistent and intelligent advocacy on the part of her newspapers.

THE SYMPATHY OF NATIONS.

The Close of Dr. Brooks' Sermon on Westminster Abbey, July 4, 1880.

From "The Candle of the Lord" and Other Sermons.

MY FRIENDS:—May I ask you to linger while I say to you a few words more, which shall not be unsaid to what I have been saying, and which shall, for just a moment, recall to you the sacredness which this day has. The Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence, has in the hearts of us Americans. If I dare—generously permitted as I am to stand this evening in the venerable abbey, so full of our history as well as yours—to claim that our festival shall have some sacredness for you as well as us, my claim rests on the simple truth that to all true men the birthday of a nation must always be a sacred thing. For in our modern thought the nation is the making-place of men. Not by the traditions of its history, nor by the splendor of its corporate achievements, nor by the abstract excellencies of its constitution, but by its fitness to make men, to beget and educate human character, to contribute to the complete humanity, the "perfect man" that is to be—by this alone each nation must be judged to-day. The nations are the golden candlesticks which hold aloft the candle of the Lord. No candlestick can be so rich or so exalted that men shall honor it if it holds no candle. "Show us your man," land cries to land.

In such days any nation, out of the midst of which God has led another nation as he led ours out of the midst of yours, must surely watch with anxiety and prayer the peculiar development of our common humanity of which that new nation is made the home, the special burning of the human candle in that new candlestick; and if she sees a hope and promise that God means to build in that new land some strong and free and characteristic manhood, which shall help the world to its completeness, the mother land will surely send the thought and memory of whatever anguish accompanied the birth, for gratitude over the gain which humanity has made, "for joy that a man is born into the world."

It is not for me to glorify to-night the country which I love with all my heart and soul. I may not ask your praise for anything admirable which the United States has been or done. But on my country's birthday I may do something far more solemn and more worthy of the hour. I may ask you for your prayer in her behalf. That on the man-giving her—on her freedom (for she is free, since the old stain of slavery was washed out in blood); on her unconstrained religious life; on her passion for education, and her eager search for truth; on her jealous care for the poor man's rights and opportunities; on the countless quiet homes where the future generations of her men are growing; on her manufactures and her commerce; on her wide gates open to the east and to the west; on her strange medley of the races, out of which a new race is slowly being born; on her vast enterprise and her illimitable hopefulness,—on all these materials and machineries of manhood, on all that the life of my country must mean for humanity, I may ask you to pray that the blessing of God the Father of man, and Christ the Son of man, may rest forever.

Because you are Englishmen and I am an American; also because here, under this high and hospitable roof of God, we are all more than Englishmen and more than Americans; because we are all men, children of God, waiting for the full coming of our Father's kingdom, I ask you for that prayer.

Russia and China.

New York Times.

The plan of Russia to settle forty thousand families in the country to the south of Vladivostok, her most southern port on the Pacific coast, becomes all the more significant when viewed in connection with the treaty she has just ratified, after three years of weary negotiations, with her persistent Chinese neighbors. By this treaty she has voluntarily given up to its former owners the fertile province of Kuldja, or the ancient Hsi, lying directly north of the Kashgar valley, and one of the few possessions she had in Asia that yielded any revenue. China thus acquires her ancient western boundary, and her empire is restored to its pristine limits. It was eighteen years ago, at the time of the Mo-

ammedan uprising, that Kuldja was released from Chinese hands, and for ten years past it has been under the sway of the Russian czar. China, by the treaty, pays some pecuniary indemnity, but it is little more than a fair return for heavy expenses Russia was put to last year, and the payment of it is extended over a period of two years, while Chinese occupation of the province begins at an early date. Other concessions made to Russia relate directly to trade. They include the right to enter China by another passage through the great wall, there having been for Russian merchants heretofore only one passageway in 200 years. It does not appear, however, that Russian trade will derive any important increase from this second gate, which lies at the western end of the great wall. To the north of it there is a vast steppe, without towns and almost without roads, while to the south, extend the barren table lands of Tibet, neither of which countries would be of any startling services in the development of trade. Even the tribes that now live there have a grim struggle for existence, and what Russia can find of satisfaction in this concession for the surrender of Kuldja it is impossible to see. Elsewhere, if anywhere, her satisfaction evidently must be found. She will, at least, it is believed, obtain in China a neutral Asiatic power, for China, having now made her ancient boundary, and always unambitiously to extend her territory beyond that, might easily remain indifferent to Russian conquest elsewhere in Asia. It is perfectly well known that for more than a generation Russia has desired on the Pacific coast a harbor that would remain open all the year. She did not get this in Nicolavsk, at the mouth of the Amoor, nor has she realized in Vladivostok, further south on the sea of Japan, what she expected. On the Korean coast, opposite Vladivostok, there is a port known as Lianwhoo, which would be a superb abri, all that Russia could desire. Her sending forty thousand families—the population of a small city—into that neighborhood makes it look extremely suspicious whether the Asiatic eye of Russia is not now fixed upon Korea, or enough of it to secure the first class Asiatic port she so much desires.

Government of Moslem Women.

A code of rules for the "dress and deportment" of Moslem ladies in public places has lately been drawn up by the ministry of police at Constantinople, in concert with the council of state, by order of the sultan, and at the request of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. By these regulations women are forbidden to wear only the "chador" (a narrow veil) in public places and frequented streets; but they may use this veil in unfrequented streets and when paying visits. The police have strict orders to report any infringement of this regulation to the minister of police, with the name of the offender. Mussulman ladies are also forbidden to drive or walk round the places of Bayazid, Shahzadeh-Hashi and Akserai. Nor will they in future be allowed to promenade in the Great Bazaar, or to sit down in shops. If these rules are infringed the drivers of the carriages they have used and the ladies themselves will be proceeded against under Article 254 of the penal code. The police have also received orders on account to permit ladies to gather in groups in public places; and ladies thus transgressing will be directed to move on. When a police officer finds it necessary to interfere in this way he is to address the oldest lady in the group, or the servants in attendance, at his discretion. The regulations further prescribe the demeanor to be observed by men toward ladies in public. Any man who speaks to a woman, or makes signs to her, will be punished under Article 292 of the criminal code.

What Congress Did for Mrs. Lincoln.

Washington Star.—It is a matter of discussion at this time what congress will do for Mrs. Garfield. In this connection the acts passed in relation to Mrs. Mary Lincoln are of interest. There were three acts of the kind passed by congress. The first act, passed when congress came together after the assassination of President Lincoln, was as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States, or in the event of her death before payment, to the lawful heirs, the sum of \$25,000; provided always that any sum of money which shall have been paid to the personal representatives of the said Abraham Lincoln since his death on account of his salary as president of the United States for the current year, shall be deducted from the said sum of \$25,000." The amount thus granted to Mrs. Lincoln was the salary of the president for one year. Now that the salary is \$50,000. In February, 1866, congress passed the following act: "That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late Abraham Lincoln, be carried free of postage during her natural life." In 1879 the following act was passed: "That the secretary of the interior be, and is hereby authorized, to place the name of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, late president of the United States, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of \$3,000 per annum from and after the passage of this act."

President Arthur.

From A. A. Hayes' New York Letter.

As to the successor of General Garfield we ought to be humbly thankful that we have so admirable a man. I know of but one solitary thing which can be said by any man against General Arthur, and that is that he has been abused on political grounds. But in the name of common sense, was a man ever more brutally abused than that one who has been so abused? Our new president is a man who has made a record for character, ability, superb executive powers, absolute integrity, courage, temper, tact and good nature. Moreover, he is a gentleman, and what a good man of our presidents have not been a citizen of the world. He is an extremely handsome man, fifty-one years of age. He is a widower, his lamented wife having been a daughter of the gallant Captain W. L. Hendon, U. S. N., who went down at his post on the Central America. He has a son and a little daughter. He has been an eminent lawyer, and when the war broke out he was on the staff of Governor Morgan. It is probable that few people now know the immense labor which he performed in equipping and sending forward the splendid quota of volunteers furnished by the state. No miserable trumped-up slanders should be allowed place for a moment in the mind of any sensible man, when it is known that the merchants of this city, with a remarkable and spontaneous unanimity, demanded his appointment and opposed his removal. Abuse of such men, on grounds which are rarely definite, and always and wholly partisan, have had their legitimate sequence in the pistol shot of Guitau, and may possibly be mitigated while the resemblance of that deed shall last.

Friendship After Love.

ELLA WHEELER. After the fierce midsummer, all ablaze, Has burned itself to ashes, and expires In the intensity of its own fires. There come the mellow, mild St. Martin's days, Crowned with the calm of peace, but sad with haze. So after Love has led us till he tires Of his own throes and torments and desires, Come large-eyed Friendship, with a restless gaze. He beckons us to follow; and across Cool, verdant vales we wander free from care, Is it a touch of frost, or a cold breeze, Or are we haunted with a sense of loss? We do not wish the pain back, or yet to part; And yet, and yet—these days are too apple to.

Financial ability is Denver's great argument for the capital.

Even the Leadville Herald advises ex-Senator Conkling to retire to private life for a while.

The Leadville people should see that the delegation this time is for a city south of the Divide, and not for Denver.

Colorado Springs is fighting in dead earnest for the capital.—[Black Hawk Post.]

Yes, we are. It is now being realized.

The Denver Press kindly says: "Were we to select a place outside of Denver for the capital Colorado Springs would be our choice."

Denver now will have three seven day morning papers. Their enterprise should be shown now in the quality of the news and reading matter furnished as well as to the quantity.

The better sense of the country is revolting from the almost criminal charges made on President Garfield's surgeons. No sciences or knowledge could have stayed the hand of death.

The Denver Times is making the arguments for the capital purely financial. This was begun early in the campaign and abandoned. The capital will go to no city because it is rich. The state can afford to build its own state buildings.

The latest news from New York shows that Mr. Conkling has repudiated by the people of his own state. When he was beaten he uttered some clap trap about the people being with him, though monopolies and politicians had beaten him at Albany.

The Denver Tribune is right in claiming that Robertson should "stick." His own personal feelings should sink behind the great principles which his confirmation established. Mr. Arthur will certainly not blame him for following the precedent he set while in office.

The Leadville Herald thinks there is no danger of the removal of Robertson. Mr. Arthur could hardly do this and be consistent. When collector himself he declined to resign though his holding the office embarrassed the Hayes administration. He would not resign except for cause and Mr. Robertson is not likely to be expected to resign except for the same reason.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway were the largest last month of any in its history. The state is interested in this as it will be better than anything else to invite capital into the state for investment. It is a sufficient refutation to the slander in the east that our mining interests have received a set back. The increase in business has largely come from increased mining developments.

It is probable that the coming news of importance, or rather of interest to the people will be that concerning Giteau. But there will be, among the better class of people, a regret, and a strong one too, that his name is to be mentioned again. He has done his work and has plunged a nation and a world in grief. There is but little satisfaction in punishing him for his crime, and very many would gladly never hear his name mentioned again.

The Boulder News and Courier in the following short item, gives the principle which has guided our sister states in the location of their state capitals and which we should follow:

You can count upon the fingers of one hand the states where the capital is located at the commercial center. The effort seems to have been to locate the capital away from the competing influences which generally obtain in large commercial centers.

Now the stalwart papers are sneering at certain papers by saying, "We were always Arthur men, weren't we?" We are frank to say we were not. But we can do justice to Mr. Arthur so far as he deserves it. The peculiar circumstances under which he became president made it the duty of every good citizen to give him sympathy and support. This we have done and hope to continue to be able to do.

The Boulder News and Courier is gifted with the spirit of prophecy as seen in the following bright little squib:

Little thought Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, after months of terrible privation and a weary tramp across half an uninhabited continent, that the Peak which he discovered, and attempted to climb, would in less than a century cast its shadows made glorious by the rays of the setting sun, athwart the capital of the grandest state, of the grandest nation the world has ever seen.

The Chieftain has the Republican in a tight place, regarding the publication of the article from the Boulder Banner on the capital question. It was the meanest sort of an attack which was republished by the Republican and News. The former endorsed it in a short editorial mention and has thus falsified its position toward the south, and the Chieftain is making the best possible use of it. The Republican has really been generous in writing up the industrial resources of the southern part of the state, and hardly deserves the sharp criticisms of the Chieftain.

The New York Sun is shocked because President Garfield was not visited by a Christian minister during his illness. It makes it a pretext for another attack on the physicians. This is perhaps the most absurd attack yet made. President Garfield was aware of his danger and could have called a Christian minister if he had desired it. Mrs. Garfield, a Christian woman, was always present with her husband and would not have neglected his spiritual welfare. It is well to have Christian ministers at the death bed of a murderer even if not request, but no such need existed in the case of Garfield. His life prepared him for death. The consolation which he needed could be obtained without the medium of minister or priest. The criticism of the Sun is founded on the old notion that there is some special efficacy in the prayer or ceremony of a priest at a death bed. Had Mr. Garfield lived in the middle ages he would have asked for a priest to administer the sacrament, but he did not. He had a faith of his own which was sufficient.

President Arthur gives another good reason for the country to have confidence in him. He heartily seconds the efforts of the Garfield administration in prosecuting the Star Route thieves. This will disappoint many stalwarts as they expected that the Garfield reformers, James and MacVeagh, would be dismissed from the cabinet and then Dorsey and Brady who worked so hard for the nomination of Grant at Chicago would be whitewashed. The Star Route thieves made a valiant fight for Conkling against Robinson, but President Arthur does not regard it as a reason for him to be grateful.

Last year when the republican primaries were orderly and well conducted, and kept open long enough to give every man a vote, they were denounced by the Tribune. This year, according to the News, the fourth ward primaries were kept open fifteen minutes. Is this true?—Leadville Herald.

The Herald ought to have seen enough of the News' policy toward the republican party of Arapahoe this fall, not to accept as gospel truth its version of the caucus. We fear that it must have obtained some of the misinformation on which it based its attacks on Senator Hill, General Hamill and other leading republicans, from a similar source.

"If Mr. Arthur will take a friend's advice he will select a first class cabinet and then give his appointing power a short rest, except for the purpose of filling vacancies as they may occur. If, however, he should happen to make a speedy change in the New York custom house nobody could blame him, because he is personally committed to the belief that Robertson ought not to have been appointed in the first place."—Globe-Democrat.

The above is a sample of many of the suggestions given to Mr. Arthur by the stalwart organs which we criticised yesterday. If Mr. Arthur were to take such advice he would speedily take his place by Johnson, Tyler and Fillmore, who were party traitors without being patriots.

The "Memoirs of Lamartine" have lately been published, and have been favorably received by some reviewers. Lamartine wrote his "Memoirs" when near the close of his life. We have not seen the volume yet, but if the author confined himself to a description of the early scenes in his life, and if he has written with his accustomed vigor about the people he has met and the places he visited in his wanderings, the "Memoirs" will be interesting reading. The life of this man was an exciting one, and if in his old age, after he had become reconciled to what had happened, he has written of people and events without passion and without prejudice the volume will be valuable. We can hardly expect, however, that one so full of egotism as Lamartine was would ever forget himself and write without passion, or without speaking too often of his views at the time which he describes.

The severest criticism yet made upon ex-Senator Conkling is by Mr. F.W. Whitridge in the International Review. Mr. Whitridge is one of the young New York reformers that Mr. Conkling has so frequently sneered about. Mr. Whitridge certainly gets even with those sneers. He makes a very close examination of Mr. Conkling's congressional career, going even into the committed room. As a result he finds that the great statesman his service in the house of representatives and in the senate since 1859 did not originate in one of the many great measures of war times and of those growing out of the war. The only measures which he did originate were of minor importance and three in number. One was a trade mark law which was declared unconstitutional as soon as it came before the courts. The other two were amendments to old laws relating to the election of United States senators and titles to land along the line of railroads. His great speeches were all of a personal character defending Mr. Grant or Mr. Arthur. This article pricks the bubble splendidly. It shows that Mr. Conkling has no claims to statesmanship. His twenty-three years' service were practically useless to his state and country. His countrymen are beginning to appreciate this fact.

President Garfield was a Christian man in the best sense. There was no cant about him and his religion was not of that superficial sort which sticks out like a red necktie. But it was a religion which entered into all his relations in life and permeated his being. It made his life pure, his motives grand, and his intercourse with men gentle and sincere. The Christian world may answer the sneers of unbelievers who claim that the religion of Christ does not make man better, by pointing to the life of Garfield. The noble character and life, for which the whole world respects and mourns him, were those noble because he followed the lowly Nazarine. His manliness was the Christian manliness which Thomas Hughes has so eloquently pointed out in his "Manliness of Christ." Men like Ingersoll, who scoff, unconsciously pay the highest possible tributes to the invigorating healthful influence of Christianity by their glowing tributes to a character which was formed and moulded by its teachings and founder. Mr. Garfield did not often make what is known as a public profession of his faith. He rather let his life give the testimony. But occasionally he did speak as in the following letter which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.

Dear Cousin Henry,

Henry, this public life is a weary, wearing one, that leaves one but little time for that quiet reflection which is necessary to keep up a growth and vigor of Christian character; but I hope I have lost none of my desire to be a true man and keep ever before me the character of the great Nazarine. I hope you will remember me in your prayers. Your affectionate cousin and friend.

J. A. GARFIELD.

The South and Garfield.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If the tone of comment in the southern papers is an illustration, the southern people regarded the late President Garfield very much in the same spirit as did the people of the north. They certainly were in close sympathy with him during his illness, and many of them came to his bedside and openly admired his character, and to concede his ability and integrity. These people are as prone as the people of the north to talk now of Garfield's broad sympathies, generous impulses, and marked characteristics.

GARFIELD'S POLICY AND ARTHUR'S DUTY.

Of course, in its anxiety to find fault with Arthur, the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, takes exceptions to the demand that he shall begin the same chance that was afforded Garfield. The GAZETTE says that he must take up the work left undone by Garfield, but like all the papers that talk so glibly about "Garfield's policy," fails to say what policy Mr. Garfield developed. It is respectfully submitted that Mr. Arthur was elected by the same republican party that elected President Garfield, and if he carries out the principles of the republican party every one in the country will be satisfied, with the exception, perhaps, of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—[Leadville Herald.]

It is easy to say what Garfield's policy was, though certain stalwart papers are trying to create the impression that Garfield had not developed a policy so that Arthur is untrammelled by anything handed down from Garfield's administration. Some points developed by Garfield's administration pertinent to the present occasion are as follows:

First. That Mr. Conkling is not the republican party.

Second. That Mr. Conkling was not to control the patronage of New York state for his own personal advantage. In this a republican senate and a republican New York legislature supported him, and the people of New York state are showing their support by electing anti-Conkling delegates to the republican state convention.

Third. That every element of the party contributed to the victory a year ago, and half breeds as well as stalwarts should be recognized in the cabinet.

Fourth. That congress should adopt legislation which shall not make the tenure of minor offices dependent on the executive will.

Fifth. Vigorous prosecution of the star route and other thieves.

These are some of the points which Mr. Garfield's administration has developed as a party man which the new president must respect, as they have been endorsed by the party at large, and particularly in President Arthur's own state.

We again repeat that Mr. Arthur did not enter upon the presidential duties in as free a way as Mr. Garfield did. The latter was elected to the office by the people and the latter was not. He is president by virtue of the constitution and not by the will of the people. The convention at Chicago representing the republican party of the country unquestionably would not have nominated a man of Mr. Arthur's affiliations and record had it conceived that he would be called upon to succeed Mr. Garfield. This was shown also in the day or two after Mr. Garfield was shot. Mr. Arthur had then been engaged in a bitter war against Mr. Garfield, and was lobbying in New York for the return of Conkling. Under the circumstances the bitterest and most unjust criticisms were made on Mr. Arthur, for it was feared that he would immediately restore Mr. Conkling to power and overthrow whatever Mr. Garfield had done. This fear had good grounds, because at the time the fatal shot was fired, Mr. Arthur was actively supporting a clique waging war on Mr. Garfield. But his delicate behavior after the shot was fired and the delicate sensitiveness he showed to the attacks made upon him led the country to believe he would recognize the fact that the party and country were with Mr. Garfield in the fight he had waged upon him and he would honorably try to carry on the policy Mr. Garfield had inaugurated. The country felt no shock beyond deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Garfield because of this confidence. We do not believe this confidence is misplaced. We think he has shown too great delicacy not to recognize the fact that he is in the presidential chair by virtue of the constitution and not because the people endorsed his fight against Mr. Garfield; that the country first mistrusted him because it thought he would overthrow Mr. Garfield's work and trusts him because it believes that he will not.

This is plain talk, but is needed. We would not do any injustice to Mr. Arthur, but a rehearsal of the plain facts is particularly needed now. We may say that the anxiety of stalwart organs for cabinet changes and "a new deal" generally might in good taste have been suppressed until Mr. Garfield's body was cold. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine, the confidential adviser and warm personal friend of the dead president, be kicked out of the cabinet at least have waited until after the sad ceremonies at Cleveland. It is not a pleasant thought that the political significance of the dreadful catastrophe that has come upon the country turns in the minds of so many in office. But the whole tone of the stalwart organs for the past week has been to induce Arthur to make great changes and prepare the country for it. They fear the confidence of the country has not been misplaced and that Mr. Arthur might possibly retain Blaine in the cabinet. They demand that Mr. Arthur show his individualism which in plain English means that he shall take up and wage the war he was waging at Albany when the dreaded event interrupted him. They demand that he shall be loyal to his friends, which means that he shall act against the expressed will of the party which elected him. If he does do not this he will be styled a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend. These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change. But we still believe they will fail. Mr. Arthur is too sensible and too honorable to be a tool. He is president, not to use the great powers of his office to gratify the personal ambitions and spite of his friends, but to consider them a trust higher than personal friendship, personal preferences and personal uses of any sort. President Arthur has now a magnificent opportunity. If he improves it aright, as we think he will, he will be one of our most popular presidents. If he abuses the opportunity he will take his place in history by the side of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, who, after betraying their party, retired from office "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Advantage.

Denver Tribune.

President Arthur will have one advantage in inviting Gen. Grant to the cabinet. There will be no geographical drawbacks. One of the general's residences is now in New York, but he can hail from almost anywhere.

ARTHUR'S FRIENDS.

The Men Who are Closest to the New President.

And Who Doubtless Expect High Honors at His Hands.

Their Personal, Social and Political Characteristics.

From a Boston Herald Correspondent.

New York, September 24, 1881.—The controllers of the republican machine in this city are looking up at a clearing sky, in which the new president is the sun. Over against the receding clouds of Conkling's downfall they see the brightest kind of a rainbow of promise, caused by Arthur sunshine. They are blithesome. They skip for joy. A thunder-bolt out of these auspicious heavens would paralyze them. A refusal by Arthur to put them into power would be just such an unexpected clap. "What?" cried a politician, to whom the bare suggestion was astounding, "Chester A. Arthur go back on Bliss, and Rollins, and Lydecker, and Van Wyck, and— Had his breath lasted long enough to add the names of Murphy, Root and French, he would have thereby included the eight men who may be fairly called President Arthur's social and political chums, who undoubtedly expect preferment now at his hands, and who would take it gladly. Conkling's claim is of a different character, and is generally understood; but these eight are almost unknown to the general public, except as some of them have been noted as Arthur's companions since the death of Garfield. Here in New York they stand low in the estimation of those who judge them by the political bad company they meet. To understand this, it must be borne in mind that the republican local management is as disreputable as the democratic, and that those who are concerned in either alike lose the respect of the general community. To be a city politician here is to be despised by half the population.

For example, is lumped with the rest in respectability's disfavor; yet he is a gentleman, learned, able, and too wealthy to be within reach of money temptation. He stands foremost in character and ability among Arthur's intimate friends, has all along been his confidential adviser, and it will be surprising indeed if he does not go into the new cabinet. Bliss is a stout man, of medium height, with a full face, remarkably light complexion, and hair which, though now tinged with gray, was formerly so flaxen that when he was private secretary to Governor Morgan, he was popularly known as "Morgan's tow-headed boy." He comes of an old Massachusetts family, Springfield being his birthplace, and is about fifty. He is a Harvard graduate, and a lawyer of great ability. His professional practice is largely in insurance cases, and he is the attorney for several leading companies. He is said to be worth \$1,000,000, partly from inheritance and partly by his own accumulation through labor and lucky investment. He is a politician from love of politics, and not for pecuniary gain; and he is a partisan of partisans, despising all democrats and all but decent republicans. He believes in political machinery, but detests some of its important parts, such as the ward heelers, who may be said to constitute the balance wheel. He is independent in this regard, and has broken repeatedly with nominations which he deemed unfit. For instance, Barney Biglin was given the machine nomination for alderman last year. Barney is a bar-room loafer, a trifle lower in the social scale than the average of our common crowd; but he had done the party

and his claim for office was allowed. But Bliss bolted the nomination, supported the anti-Tammany democratic candidate and defeated Barney. In a ringing speech, he said that the republican party in this city was run by "the Jakes and the Johnnies, the Mikes and the Barneys," the allusions being to Biglin and three other men as types of the lowest of politicians. He is fearless and aggressive. As a member of the governor's staff during the war he had charge the maintenance and transportation of troops in this city, and it was then that he formed a friendship with Arthur, who was at that time quartermaster-general. His services at that period are said to have been honest and valuable. He has been an excellent United States district attorney. He is a charter member of the Union League club, and a frequenter of its house, where he is popular and influential. He is the author of "Bliss' Annotated Code," and of several works on insurance law. He has traveled extensively abroad, and has some linguistic acquirements. He has been an organizer in his party, and therefore cognizant of dirty political work; but has probably done none of it, and has repeatedly disavowed the worst of it in a public manner. If there was a Conkling, he might be looked upon as the coming secretary of state, but under the circumstances, he may be made secretary of the interior.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH.

is Arthur's born companion. He is used to be a merchant at Sag Harbor. L. L. and disabled in politics there, serving one term as treasurer of his county. He was not successful in business, and in 1879 Arthur brought him here to make him a police commissioner. A new deal in heads of departments had been arranged between Mayor Cooper and the political chieftains, and the naming of one member of the police board was given to Arthur, who chose his Sag Harbor friend. French had been the appraiser of the port under Grant, and lost his office when John Sherman turned Arthur out of the collectorship. He is something over fifty, has a white mustache, is stout, and below the average in height. He is not brilliant, mentally, or morally, and is set down as a politician for what he can make. The present police commissioners are popularly regarded as having extracted all possible profits from gambling houses, street cleaning and disreputable resorts. Still, French may be as pure and guiltless as a lily. He is credited with fair ability, is tolerably educated, and may be justly sized up as too small for a cabinet position. It would surprise nobody if he got the collectorship. He is essentially a different man from Bliss, and

ELI H. ROOT.

is quite as different from either. Root is a young lawyer of thorough culture, striking ability and high ambition. He has for several years been practising law in partnership with Willard Bartlett. His age is not more than 35, if so much, and he is rather a handsome fellow, with sufficient self-confidence to

enable him to employ all his brain on any occasion. He ran for judge of the court of common pleas last year and was beaten. He did not do much in a political way until lately, and his intimacy with Arthur is not of long standing. Socially, his connections are pretentious, and his friends regard him as bound to make his mark whenever he gets the opportunity—say as attorney-general. His recent activity in local politics has thus far yielded him no office, and no distinction except that of being the most gentlemanly among the actual workers. Probably he consented to begin low down in order to rise the more surely and solidly.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS.

is our district attorney, by appointment, to succeed the late Benjamin K. Phelps, whose first assistant he was for a number of years. Rollins is a small, active man of 35, with a good round head, no airs, and really remarkable ability as a public prosecutor. He has expected the nomination this fall for the office he now holds, but may get something better from Arthur, though it would have to be something pretty good to be more valuable in dollars. He has been a rather clean-sweeping new broom as district attorney in some subjects, notably in suppressing a few phases of gambling and in closing some infamous public resorts; but in politics he was Phelps' aide-de-camp during that politician's later career, and is a faithful worker in the machine. Phelps was a half-fellow crony of Arthur's, and it may, without impunity, be said that, were he alive, he would sustain the president in the tolerant policy toward champagne which will surely prevail at the White House. Rollins is a Yale graduate, thoroughly respectable in his personal conduct and relations, quite popular among lawyers, and an able schemer in politics. His intimacy with Arthur arises from political associations, and is based principally on mutual interest. Rollins' brains are of a superior quality, and he uses them as Arthur directs, receiving political preferment in return. Enough has already been written to show that Arthur's companions are of varied sorts, and this is illustrated further by

THOMAS MURPHY AND PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, who are alike only in a desire for office. Tom Murphy became too well-known as Grant's collector at this port and familiar friends everywhere to require fresh description. He is a big, illiterate, good-humored, common-brained man of 55, and looks like an Irish comedian. He has lost the fortune which his country yielded him, and needs an office badly. Arthur has stood at a bar often with Murphy, probably, than with any other friend in the world. Pierre C. Van Wyck, though quite as close a friend of the president, wouldn't drink in a bar-room with anybody. He is an eminently respectable gentleman of 60, and has been in office ever since the republicans came into federal control; but his positions have always been by appointment, and he is unknown to the public. He is now in the internal revenue service, but something bigger will be given him—just what there would be no use in guessing. The expectation here is that all of the cabinet must exceed Windom and Lincoln will go in, leaving the men whom I have described to be provided otherwise. Windom will be retained in order to assure the mercantile world that there will be no change of financial policy, and Lincoln because he has all along been a good deal of a Conklingite. The same reasoning puts James out because he turned against the stalwarts. As for the custom house and other federal patronage in this city, big slices will go to the 21 out of the 24 assembly district machine leaders who stood by Conkling in the fight. Those whom I have spoken of constitute the immediate circle of Arthur's friendship, and with them must be placed

JOHN R. LYDECKER.

who may with equal reason have great expectations. He was Arthur's deputy in the custom house, and with him was turned out. He had long held appointive offices, but has not fared well since, though now in the assembly. He is a good-looking six-footer of 56, and a most faithful henchman of Conkling. On the night of Garfield's election, there were gathered in a private room of the republican state committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, Alois R. Cornell, George H. Sharpe and John R. Lydecker. They were jubilant over the victory, and had drunk enough wine to make their celebration rather hilarious. Conkling put his hands on Lydecker's shoulders in a burst of friendliness and said: "I've taken care of Arthur and Cornell, and I've fixed something for Sharpe, and now, John, I'm going to take care of you." Conkling meant that he had made Arthur vice president and Cornell governor, and would make Sharpe speaker of the assembly; but he was undecided what to do for Lydecker, and soon found that, through Garfield's hostility, he couldn't do anything. But, of course, Lydecker will get something now.

The Denver Republican has an article on "the new cabinet" which is fairly filled with misinformation, as for example, it says that two vacancies exist in the Iowa senatorial delegation whereas there is but one. It says Ex-Senator Wilson (who by the way has never represented Iowa in the United States senate but in the house) has secured the legislature for his election to the long term. There is no long term vacancy. W. B. Allison's term will not expire until 1885. The vacancy is a term which will expire March 31st, 1883. This vacancy was created by the resignation of Secretary Kirkwood last March. His vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Hon. J. W. McDill who was to hold over until the meeting of the legislature. This legislature will meet and elect the Hon. James Wilson. But we did not allude to this editorial to point out its many errors. We wish to call attention to the following notice of Attorney General MacVeagh:

As to MacVeagh it is sufficient to say that his appointment was a mistake in the first place. He is impertinent and arrogant, and represented no one politically except himself. His appointment was an insult to the men who have kept Pennsylvania in the republican column.

This shows as much stupid political misinformation as the rest of the article. Mr. MacVeagh represented the large influential class of citizens called the independent republican who did as much as anyone to elect Garfield and deserved recognition in his cabinet. We have heard no one but the Star route gang of thieves and their stalwart apologists say it was a mistake before. It was not a mistake to appoint a man who has wit and courage enough to punish thieves. As to his "impertinence and arrogance," it is only sufficient to remember that Garfield trusted and loved him; that he was the nearest of the cabinet to Mrs. Garfield during her terrible trial. It is somewhat strange that stalwart organs are now making their bitterest attacks on the members of the cabinet most intimate with and trusted by Garfield.

The romance of "Billy the Kid's Life," as issued by the Denver Publishing company, is so sensational and unreligiously compiled that people who were personally acquainted with him cannot recognize the scenes so vividly pictured in the book.

MEMORIES OF HIS BIRTHPLACE.

A Letter from Secretary Blaine, Read at the Centennial Celebration of Washington County, Pennsylvania, Last Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1881.

John T. McKean, Esq., Washington, Penn.

DEAR SIR—I had anticipated great pleasure in being present at the centennial celebration of Washington county, but the national sorrow which shadows every household detains me here. I shall, perhaps, never again have the opportunity of seeing so many of the friends of my youth and so many of my blood and kindred, and you may well conceive that my disappointment is great.

The strong attachment which I feel for the county, the pride which I cherish in its traditions, and the high estimate which I have always placed on the character of its people, increase with years and with reflection. The pioneers were strong-hearted, God-fearing resolute men, wholly, or almost wholly, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. They were men who, according to an inherited maxim, never turned their backs on a friend or on an enemy. For twenty years, dating from the middle period of the revolution, the settlers were composed very largely of men who had themselves served in the continental army, many of them as officers, and they imparted an intense patriotism to the public sentiment. It may be among the illusions of memory, but I think I have nowhere else seen the Fourth of July, and Washington's Birthday celebrated with such zeal and interest as in the gatherings I then attended. I recall a great meeting of the people on the 4th of July, 1840, on the border of the county, in Brownsville, at which a considerable part of the procession was composed of veterans of the revolution, and many of them were of the grand old heroes. The modern cant and criticism which we sometimes hear about Washington not being, after all, a very great man would have been dangerous talk on that day and in that assemblage.

These pioneers placed a high value on education; and while they were still on the frontier, struggling with its privations, they established two excellent colleges, long since prosperously united in one. It would be impossible to overstate the length and wide-spread influence which Washington and Jefferson colleges have exerted on the civilization of that great country which lies between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi river. Their graduates have been prominent in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench, and in the high stations of public life. During my service of eighteen years in congress I met a larger number of the alumni of Washington and Jefferson than of any other single college in the union. I make this statement from memory, but I feel assured that a close examination of the rolls of the two houses from 1863 to 1881 would fully establish its correctness.

Not only were the two colleges founded and well sustained, but the entire educational system of the county, long before the school-tax and public schools, was comprehensive and thorough. I remember in my own boyhood that there were ten or eleven academies or select schools in the county where lads could be fitted for college. In nearly every instance the Presbyterian pastor was the principal teacher. Many who will be present at your centennial will recall the succession of well-drilled students who came for so many years from the tuition of Dr. McCluskey, of Fort Alexander; from the Rev. John Eagleston, at Buffalo, and from others of like worth and reputation.

It is inevitable that a country thus peopled should grow in strength, wisdom and wealth. Its 60,000 inhabitants are favored far beyond the average lot of man. They are blessed with a fertile soil and with the health-giving climate which belongs to the charmed latitude of the fortieth parallel—the middle of the wheat and corn belt of the continent. Beyond this they enjoy the happy and ennobling influences of scenery as grand and beautiful as that which lures tourists thousands of miles beyond the sea. I have myself visited many of the celebrated spots in Europe and America, and I have nowhere witnessed a more attractive sight. It was familiar to my eyes in boyhood from the old Indian Hill farm, where I was born, and where my great-grandfather, the elder Neal Gillespie, settled before the outbreak of the revolution. The majestic sweep of the Monongahela, through the foothills of the Alleghenies, with the chain of mountains but twenty miles distant in full view, give an impression of beauty and sublimity which can never be effaced.

I talk thus familiarly of localities and childhood incidents because your assemblage, though composed of thousands, will in effect be a family reunion, where the only things in order will be tradition and recollection and personal history. Identified as I have been for twenty-eight years, with a great and noble people in another section of the union, I have never lost any of my attachment for my native county and my native state. The two feelings are now so closely blended that I feel as if my life were a love for his mother. Wherever I may be in life, or whatever my fortune, the county of Washington, as it anciently was, taking in both sides of the Monongahela, will be sacred in my memory. I shall always recall with pride that my ancestry and kindred were and are not inconspicuously connected with its history, and that on either side of the beautiful river, in Protestant and in Catholic cemeteries, five generations of my own blood sleep in honored graves. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Bismarck's New Kingdom of the Rhine.

From the London Standard.

BADEN-BADEN, August 19.—The recent speech of M. Gambetta at Belleville, more especially that portion of it which touched the question of the integrity of Germany, is, I am informed, regarded by the Berlin government in a very serious light. Mainly owing to the utterances in question, Prince Bismarck has turned his attention to a proposal of a sufficiently novel and startling character.

The government and constitution of the Reichsland, or province of Alsace-Lorraine, have since its annexation at the close of the last French war, been of an entirely provisional and exceptional character. The question what should ultimately be done with the imperial province was left for the future to decide. I hear the time for making a permanent settlement is now near at hand.

According to the scheme which has been submitted to the German government, Alsace, without Lorraine, would henceforth be united with Baden, and in conjunction with the Grand Duchy, would be erected into a new kingdom of the Rhine. Lorraine, on the other hand, would be separated from Alsace, united with the Prussian province of Rhine-land, and become part of the Kingdom of Prussia.

The grand duke of Baden, the German emperor's favorite son-in-law, would, in case this combination is accepted, be proclaimed first sovereign of the Kingdom of the Rhine, and the proclamation would, in this case, not improbably take place on the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of the grand duke, about a month from the present time.

The Republican Publishing company of Denver will erect a new three story block for their use on the corner of Sixteenth street and Arapahoe.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$10.00
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Three Months, \$2.50
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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr. Harry lies is the authorized collector and auditor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday morning.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

There is not a block in the northern part of the city in which several new residences are not being erected.

Mr. Stanley Wood has sold his cottage on the corner of Weber street and Platte avenue to Mr. J. W. Harding.

Messrs. Mason and Wright, of Vermont, will be at Colorado Springs on October 20th with a car load of choice merino rams.

The next term of the district court will convene in this city on Monday, November 7th. The grand jury has already been drawn.

More deeds and conveyances have been recorded at the county clerk's office during the past month than in any other month in the history of the county.

Mr. S. Greenway will, in his capacity of sheep inspector, visit the various sheep men of El Paso county during the month of October. All sheep men are expected to be in readiness as no excuses will be received by Mr. Greenway.

Mr. A. E. V. Stettell will build a handsome double store on Pike's Peak avenue, where the building now occupied as a museum is located. Those on the look out for store room can lease the building at any time from Captain DeCoursey.

The Nevada avenue crossing of the Denver & Rio Grande track is not as dangerous now as it has been. The bill to the left of the road as you go to Cheyenne Canon has been cut away sufficiently to allow the drivers of conveyances to see the track for some distance. Approaching trains can now be seen without difficulty.

Mr. Charles Wallace is again in the city after having spent the summer in the Kerber Creek district. Mr. Wallace is half owner of the Little Grant mine which is showing unexpectingly well considering the amount of work that has been done on it. Mr. Wallace says that they will continue work on the mine during the winter.

The Bon Ton mine in the Rock Creek district, owned by Messrs. H. R. Fowler, W. H. Hoagland and Jim Otis, of this city, is looked upon as being a very valuable property. We were yesterday shown some mineral taken from this claim, which shows up well. The close proximity of the Bon Ton to the celebrated Hightide mine, owned by the Comstock company, of Nevada, is a big feather in its cap. The owners of the Bon Ton have already been offered a good price for their property but declined to take it.

Mr. A. S. Welch returned from Denver last night, where he went to secure the Melville troupe for one night at the Opera house in this city. He found it impossible, as the company had arranged to appear in Kansas City directly after the close of the Denver engagement. Mr. Welch says that Mr. Bush made every effort to secure the company for this city but failed. Mr. Bush goes east Monday to make engagements for the season, and will take special pains to make engagements for Colorado Springs for all first class companies.

STEEL WORKS.

A New Hotel to be Opened for the Employees Next Tuesday.

Says the Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday: "The new Steel Works hotel will be opened on Tuesday next by Major L. M. Dunn. Yesterday our ranger was taken through the new building, which has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best completed hotel buildings to-day in the county of Pueblo. The new building is four stories in height, and is divided as follows: On the first floor are the reading room, billiard room, barber shop, tennis alley, ice room and wash rooms. These rooms are all supplied with hot and cold water, as well as all the other rooms in the house. On the second floor are the office, dining room, two private offices, kitchen, store room, laundry, wash room and cloak room. All of the rooms on this floor are large, and will be completed in a neat and tasty style. A broad staircase leads from the office to the third floor, which has twenty-three single and two double rooms. The upper story, which is called the attic or dormitory, will have twenty-five beds in the rooms which have been divided by a partition. The sleeping apartments are all large rooms, and are well ventilated. The main washing room, which is situated on the second floor, has seventeen wash bowls, which are constantly supplied with hot and cold water. The kitchen is large, and contains one of Vans' large and best ranges. All vegetables are to be cooked by steam. The plumbing and gas-fitting reflect great credit on Mr. Fleming & Co., the gentlemen who had this work in charge, as does also the carpenter work, which was done under the supervision of Mr. A. Pearson. The building is to have a large porch and veranda on the east and south sides, and when fully completed and opened will be a great benefit to the town."

From Sunday's Daily.

The Lee Evangeline company is the coming attraction to the opera house.

Leavitt's Agantic Musical company have been booked by dates at Colorado Springs about Christmas time.

What has become of all the horsemen with their trotters? We have not had a good trotting or running race in some time.

Manager Welch informs us that Fannie Louise Buckingham will probably produce Mazepa in the opera house in about two weeks.

Mr. Parkinson, of Monument, was in the city yesterday. We understand that Mr. Parkinson intends advancing his claims as a nominee for the county superintendency of schools.

Sheriff Walt Smith is confined to the house with a serious attack of dislocated wrist. He attributes the cause to the approaching election. Too much hand-shaking will frequently result disastrously.

Considering the lateness of the season the Miner Boys baseball club of Irwin have concluded not to come to Colorado Springs. It is to be regretted that the D. & R. G. boys could not have another interesting game before the season closes.

Workmen began yesterday morning to lay the side track from the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande to the proposed site of the new hotel. It will take but a day or two to complete the track when work will be commenced in earnest. All material to be used in the construction can then be laid upon the ground without any carting.

OBITUARY.

John Russell Wheeler.

The GAZETTE announced some days ago the death of Mr. J. R. Wheeler, of this city, which occurred at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on September 18th. From the Chambers, Wisconsin, Democrat, of September 24th, we take the following sketch of his life which many Colorado Springs people will read with interest:

John Russell Wheeler was born in the old town of Butternut, Otsego county, New York, on the 31st day of October, 1816. Educated at Filer's academy, in his native town, a school somewhat noted at that day, he early turned his attention to commercial pursuits, which he followed through a long business career, with zeal, integrity and intelligence.

Early in his business life he formed a partnership with Mr. Niles, of Buffalo, New York, in the forwarding and commission business, and established a line of propellers between Buffalo and the upper lakes, and the firm of Niles & Wheeler will be remembered by business men of that day as a successful and honorable one. In 1855, a joint stock association was formed by the leading forwarders of Buffalo, known as the American Transportation company, and Mr. Wheeler was chosen treasurer, which position he held for two years, when he sold out his interest and came to Wisconsin, and in 1861 he located in Columbus and commenced business as a banker. He established the Union bank under our state banking law and issued currency; but under the policy of the general government, during the war, he found it necessary to retire his circulation, which he did, and afterward continued the business as a private banker. About 1870 he turned his attention to stock raising upon the western plains. His first venture was in cattle in Kansas, but in the storms of a hard winter his herd was swept out of existence and he experienced almost a total loss of his investment. This did not discourage him, but gathering up the fragments of his venture in Kansas, and accompanied by his son, he took the trail for Colorado, and established a sheep ranch near the Springs, a business which has proved very successful. Mr. Wheeler also had business relations in Denver and Colorado Springs, and was a leading spirit in re-organizing the smelting works at the city of Golden, and became president of the association, a position which he held until failing health compelled his retirement, but not until the organization was established upon a firm and prosperous basis.

Thus ended the aggressive part of his business life. The healthy throb of life had given way to the languor of disease, and for two years or more he has been gradually approaching the inevitable, which has now been reached, the end of a busy life.

Mr. Wheeler, in 1848, married Mary Rockwell, a sister of L. R. Rockwell, Mrs. E. R. Austin and Mrs. A. G. Cook of this city. His wife died in 1859, leaving one son, Mr. John E. Wheeler, of Colorado Springs, Col. Mr. Wheeler was a man of thought and scholarship and his habits of study remained with him until near the close of his life. Careful and saving in all his ways, he was yet a liberal giver to all worthy objects, and no one ever approached him for aid in any meritorious scheme and went away empty handed. A member of the Episcopal church, he did much to build up the church in places where he lived. The edifice in this city was mostly the object of his generous and noble gifts. It was fitting therefore that his remains should be carried to their final resting place from the portals of the church reared by his hand.

Mary Elsie Ely.

who died last Thursday morning in the eighteenth year of her age, was during the whole of last year and a portion of the year before a student of Colorado College. Notice of her death was given Thursday morning, and yesterday's session of the college was adjourned as a mark of respect. After opening exercises Professor Sheldon spoke kindly and tenderly and in praise of our departed friend. Professor Marden added a few words.

The funeral services held yesterday were conducted by President Tenney and Rev. Mr. Bristol. Six of the college students acted as pall-bearers, and some members of the college faculty and four members of the Philocallian society attended the body to the grave.

The Philocallian society, of which Miss Ely was a member, have adopted the following resolutions:

In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate, May Ely, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her,

Resolved, That we hold in remembrance the cheerfulness, energy and amiability of her life among us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her parents in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our grief and sympathy be forwarded to the parents of our departed friend by the secretary of this meeting.

ETCETERA.

OUT WEST.

Denver now has three morning and four evening papers.

The Silver Cliff policemen are to have new uniforms.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Durango to Fort Lewis.

The Colorado wheat crop for 1881 is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

The profits of the Robinson mine is at present estimated at \$200,000 monthly.

Trinidad will not be represented at the capital convention at Canon City to-day.

There are hundreds of acres of genuine clover and timothy grass in North Park.

The bullion yield for the Butte mining district for the year 1881 will be \$6,000,000.

Ninety thousand pounds of wool was sold at Trinidad last week by one sheep owner.

The Denver and Rio Grande coal shed in Durango are 250 feet long with a roof 42 feet wide.

All of the Denver morning dailies will, in the future, publish papers every day in the week.

The Denver board of trade will take an excursion to Omaha about the 10th of this month.

Mr. Frank C. Goudy has been renominated for district attorney of the seventh judicial district.

A burglar has been arrested at Leadville, who carries his burglar tools in his wooden leg.

A humane society similar to the Denver organization will be established in Leadville.

Forest fires are raging in North park and about six thousand acres have already been burned over.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars worth of eastern tickets were sold at Durango during the month of August.

On October 25th, the next session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Denver.

Trinidad is to have a street railway. The right of way has already been procured from the city council.

Thirty-nine deaths occurred in Leadville during the month of September and 49 during the month of August.

The Prairie Cattle company, with which the late Earl of Airlie was connected, had a capital of \$3,000,000 to invest.

Four Americans and eight Mexicans compose the grand jury at the next term of the district court at Trinidad.

A new theatre with a seating capacity of over 600 has just been opened at Durango by Messrs. Marshall and Pencil.

The fifth annual meeting of the Congregational association will meet at Greeley from October 5th to 9th, inclusive.

In Northern Colorado, 1,900 sheep, out of a herd of over 2,000, died from the effects of eating a poisonous milk weed.

The citizens of South Pueblo have voted to issue \$15,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of building a new school house.

The Alamosa Independent is authority for the statement that one stroke of lightning killed 750 sheep near that place.

A new coal mine has been opened in Horse Canon, near Durango, from which a superior quality of coal is being taken.

The Emilie Melville opera company will leave Denver this morning for Kansas City, where they will open a week's engagement.

The money stolen by Burton at the time of the Del Norte stage robbery will be refunded to the persons from whom it was taken.

A well executed counterfeit quarter of a dollar is being circulated at Central City. The bogus coin is somewhat difficult to detect.

A contract has been let by the Colorado Coal and Iron company for the sinking of a fifteen hundred foot artesian well at the steel works in South Pueblo.

Two years ago a Fort Collins man purchased a farm in that vicinity for \$2,000. This year he raised \$3,000 worth of wheat and was offered \$5,000 for his farm.

The Duke of Sutherland must have been exceedingly well pleased with the western country, for he has invested in different ways \$1,000,000 west of the Missouri.

The Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural society held their first meeting of their second season last evening in the council chamber in the opera house. As the notice was not general the attendance was not so large as usual, nevertheless the discussion was exceedingly interesting. President Parsons was in the chair. The president called attention to a new fruit journal that he had received, called Green's Fruit Recorder, published at Rochester, New York. Major McAllister spoke of the condition of his strawberry beds, saying that he never knew them to look better at this season. Mr. Cossan gave the names of quite a number of the newer varieties of strawberries that he believed should be tried here. He stated that he had a large bed of Bidwells from which he expected good results next year. He was inclined to think that the Longfellow was one of the best berries that has ever been grown. Major McAllister said that his attention had been frequently called lately to a native cherry, popularly known as the sand cherry, that grows well on the plains east of the city, but which has been domesticated by one or two of our people with great success. It grows on bushes like the currant, is very prolific, and when fully ripe is of excellent quality. He hoped to have something quite interesting to report upon the fruit at an early day.

The subject of grape culture was then discussed for some time, after which the question of the best method of mulching strawberries was entered upon. The meeting adjourned at 9:30 o'clock to meet in the same place next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, when a full attendance of the members of the society is hoped for.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler returned from Wisconsin on Sunday morning.

The Denver Inter-Ocean says that Mr. B. F. Crowell, of Colorado Springs, accompanied by his wife, will spend the winter in Boston and New York.

Tom Wanless has completed arrangements to have a concrete sidewalk placed in front of his entire block. Work will be begun on it either to-day or to-morrow.

The fetus of a two-months-old child was found yesterday morning in the alley between Cascade avenue and Tejon street. No investigation has as yet been made.

The bill of \$1,294.39 of El Paso county against Chaffee county for the trial, conviction and execution of Cauty has been allowed by the commissioners of Chaffee county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Renne on Saturday night last celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. We are informed that the presents were numerous and handsome.

Matt Wilbur's two horses, Teaser and Ada Paul, carried away first and second money at the World county fair. Ada Paul's time was 2:23, the best record made in Colorado this year.

We are reliably informed that the Denver & Rio Grande road has in its employ between \$,500 and 9,000 men, and that over \$500,000 was paid out to employees during the month of September.

Architect P. P. Turber is now engaged in drafting plans for a new residence to be erected for J. G. Warner, on Cascade avenue, just south of the villas. Mr. Warner will also erect a \$2,000 residence on North Weber street for Mr. S. R. Westerfield.

Jack Piercey walked into Sam Westerfield's yesterday and asked to be shown a double baby carriage. Sam said he did not keep them in stock but could order one in New York for him. Jack told him to send for it but for goodness sake to keep it mum and not let the boys hear of it.

The royal mail steamship, Parisian, of the Allan line, recently accomplished a transcontinental trip in six days sixteen hours and forty minutes, the quickest time on record. Colorado Springs people will remember that the GAZETTE company are agents for the Allan line in this city.

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners held their regular quarterly meeting at the court house yesterday afternoon. Commissioners J. C. Woodbury, Matt France, C. R. Husted and County Clerk E. J. Eaton were present. The only thing that came up before the meeting for consideration outside of the allowing of monthly bills was a request from the Cheyenne and Beaver Creek Toll Road company asking that they be allowed to increase the prices of toll. They claim that the road has been extended five miles at a great expense. The commissioners will view the road and give the matter future consideration. To-day the commissioners will meet again and make the taxes for the ensuing year.

Below we give the bills allowed at yesterday's meeting:

Night charges, \$ 5.00
F. J. Eaton, 100.00
A. A. McGovern, 591.55
Oscar Hafner, 1.25
O. H. Bishop, 54.99
A. A. McGovern, 15.00
E. A. Colburn, 95
G. S. Barnes, 9.50
L. C. Dana, 5.30
Aaron Bailey, 26.50
Abe Roberts, 347.57
Ainsworth Brown, 26.10
A. L. Millard, 7.75
S. J. Carthage, 2.00
Bursio & Walsh, 98.00
A. H. Turbill, 4.00
W. L. Lennox & Bro., 47.75
S. B. Westerfield, 43.60
Ainsworth Brown, 21.00
A. Christian, 1.00
J. J. Martin, 1.00
Conant & Thedinga, 108.62
J. C. Mack, 5.00
L. M. Bennett, 10.00
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., 34.35
Gazette Pub. Co., 250.90
Wait A. Smith, 30.00
John Potter, 43.00
E. A. Colburn, 8.50
Giles Crissey, 10.40
F. E. Dow, 7.75
J. N. Beall, 45.75
Woodward Lumber Co., 16.48
Hurke & Lee, 16.48
John Potter, 9.00
Aaron Bailey, 26.50
Giddings & Stillman, 98.44
A. L. Millard, 10.25
Aaron Bailey, 26.50
E. J. Eaton, 1.04
J. L. Marston, 4.75
John Potter, 43.00
John Potter, 156.82
John Farnell, 36.00
Peck & Farnell, 35.91
Backus, 9.71

D. & R. G. Earnings.

Mr. Loring S. Richardson, auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande, reports the following earnings for that road for the fourth week of September, from the 23d to the 30th inclusive.

FREIGHT.

Ordinary, \$31,319.95
Ry and construction, 8,161.58
Government, 269.23
Total freight, \$39,750.76

PASSENGER.

Ordinary, \$45,123.96
U. S. troops, 196.25
Expresses, 5,964.25
U. S. mails, 481.33
Total passenger, \$51,765.99

Miscellaneous.

Total, \$191,616.75
Earnings same week, 1880, \$142,373.04
Miles operated 1881, 963
Miles operated, 1880, 541

On the first of October the following report showing the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the month of September was also issued from Auditor Richardson's office.

FREIGHT.

Ordinary, \$374,622.62
Ry and construction, 31,355.51
Government, 19,748.55
Total freight, \$425,726.71

PASSENGER.

Ordinary, \$68,813.25
U. S. troops, 128.70
Expresses, 26,168.69
U. S. mails, 1,926.03
Total passenger, \$95,036.67

Miscellaneous.

Total, \$200,813.38
Earnings same week, 1880, \$109,990.57
Miles operated, 1881, 963
Miles operated, 1880, 541

ABUSIVE TRAMPS.

They Threaten the Lives of Peaceable Citizens in Broad Daylight.

Stolen Jewelry and Other Articles Found in Their Possession.

For the past week two very rough and desperate looking men have been prowling about the streets both day and night, begging at times and occasionally following other avocations. They were very insulting in their manner, especially after dark. On one or two occasions last week men were accosted by them after night for money. If these demands were complied with nothing would be said, but should the money fail to be forthcoming they would be very abusive and frequently threaten pedestrians in the worst possible manner. On Tuesday night last one of the tramps stepped up to a gentleman near the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues and asked him for money with which to get some supper. The gentleman did not seem inclined to gratify his request, whereupon the tramp became very wrathful. The gentleman listened to his harangue for a few seconds, and at a moment when the tramp was off his guard, he hit him with his fist and tumbled Mr. Tramp into the gutter. Before the tramp could recover himself the gentleman disappeared in the darkness. This is only one of several attacks of a similar nature that we have heard of.

These two scoundrels would frequently travel about together, and then again they would go in different directions. One of them had a preparation of some description with which he would clean watch chains. The strangest feature of all was that he would do the cleaning gratuitously. It was subsequently ascertained that while cleaning chains he would very cleverly remove two or three links from the chain, and place them in his pocket. Very seldom did the owner discover that the links had been removed.

On Sunday morning Mr. E. Roberts of the GAZETTE was confronted by one of these tramps near the North End meat market. It was the same old cry; he wanted a quarter with which to procure his dinner. Mr. Roberts said that he had no money for him. The tramp took exceptions to the reply, and at once began to call Mr. Roberts the most vile names imaginable. Mr. Roberts turned and hit the scoundrel and at the same time several others stepped up to take his part. The tramp seeing that he was outnumbered retired to a safe distance, and placing his hand upon his hip pocket threatened to shoot the first man that approached him. No advance was made on either side, and the gentlemen went one way and the tramp the other. The case was at once reported to Officers Beal and Tell, and they at once started in search of the tramp.

No trace of him could be found at the time but in the middle of the afternoon Marshal Beal happened to be standing upon the opposite side of the street when this self-same tramp was having an altercation with Charley Gilmore, another GAZETTE employee. The trouble arose from the same cause and the tramp had upon this occasion drawn a large razor to defend himself. Officer Beal immediately placed him under arrest and conveyed him to jail. On his person quite a large amount of stolen jewelry was found. Some of it is thought to belong to Captain Tom Burnham, it having been stolen from his residence on Cascade avenue.

The other tramp was afterward arrested, and they are now both in jail awaiting a hearing. Mr. Burnham is expected in the city to-day, and if he can identify the jewelry found a strong case can be made against them.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Meeting of the City Fathers Last Evening.

The members of the city council met in their room last evening. The space directly back of the mayor's chair was appropriately draped in memory of the dead president, and the word "Garrison" in white mottoes was surrounded by heavy folds of black.

The following members were present at the meeting: Brown, Wilson, Wheeler, Johnson, Giddings and Himebaugh. Absent: Noble and Walker. There was but little of interest before the council. A petition was presented by E. P. Denney and others asking for the vacation of the alley and block number 205. This was referred to the committee on streets and ditches. F. E. Robinson, J. F. Humphrey and E. P. Howbert presented a petition asking for the location of public express wagons, declaring that those which now had their stand in front of the business offices of the petitioners were a nuisance. This was referred to a committee. There was some discussion regarding the obstruction by the train of the crossing on the Manitou road, but no action was taken. Judge Williams was allowed \$50 as a retaining fee in the suits now pending against the city.

On motion of Alderman Wilson the members of the council were ex officio members of the police, and it was decided that they should be supplied with appropriate badges and have all the powers of the regular police.

Alderman Wilson also moved that a committee be appointed to study the question of the water supply and recommended that the lake at the head of Ruxton's creek be utilized. The motion was passed, and a committee appointed. There was then a long, general and interesting discussion on irrigation. Mayor France and others spoke of the waste of water by many of the owners of lawns, and it was recommended that next year the ditch man be empowered to regulate the supply for each yard, and that the ditches be improved in many respects. It must be learned by the owners of land that there is as much danger from too much water being given their lawns as there is of not giving enough, and some of the finest lawns in the city are those which receive water once in a week.

Mr. Charles Bacon petitioned for permission to purchase ground in the cemetery and build thereon a private vault. His request was granted.

The following bills were approved:

Peter Downes	\$10.00
A. Brown	8.10
Giddings & Stillman	5.00
Sundries for street work	108.55
T. A. Hay	7.00
J. L. Marston	41.20
Colorado Gas and Coke Co.	6.60
Durkee & Lee	1.80
Gazette Publishing Co.	10.00
Hoots	33.00
A. H. Corman	10.00
H. Shelby	8.65
S. Rowe	10.00
Matt France	1.00
Evereth & Taylor	2.50
Giles Crissey	5.18
John Potter	70.01
El Paso county	9.00
E. E. Dana	6.50

CARD OF THANKS.

How the Delegates to the Women's Christian Temperance Union Felt Toward Colorado Springs.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

We, the undersigned, a portion of the delegates to the state convention, Women's Christian Temperance Union, recently convened at Colorado Springs, desire to express through the columns of your paper our heartfelt and sincere thanks to the people of that beautiful city in general, and to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols in particular, for the uniform kindness, courtesy and hospitality which was at all times during our stay shown us, and particularly do we desire to express our gratitude to them for the most excellent time enjoyed during the day spent at Manitou and other points of interest in that vicinity.

MRS. SHIELDS,	Colorado Springs.
MRS. EDWARDS,	Fort Collins.
MRS. DRESSER,	Greeley.
MISS CALKINS,	Leadville.
MISS MEAD,	Leadville.
MRS. PALMER,	Boulder.
MRS. WALLACE,	Boulder.
MRS. EDWARDS,	Denver.
MRS. CLARK,	Denver.
MRS. FOHMAN,	Denver.
MRS. MCARTHUR,	Georgetown.
MRS. POST,	Georgetown.
MRS. KEMPTON,	Georgetown.
MRS. ALDEN,	Boston.
MRS. WENTWORTH,	Golden.

MURDER AT HUGO.

Two Colored Men, Well Known in Colorado Springs, Killed by Cow Boys.

Through a private letter received in this city last evening, we learn that Charles Wilson and Elmore Marvin, both colored, were killed by a gang of cow boys at Hugo on Saturday morning last. Letters found in Wilson's pockets conveyed the information that he was a resident of Colorado Springs. The letter did not state in what manner they had been killed or what was the cause of the difficulty between them and the cow boys. But from what we can learn of parties who were personally acquainted with the murdered men, we were led to believe that the killing occurred during a drunken altercation.

Both Wilson and Marvin have resided in Colorado, although the latter is not generally known. Wilson came here about a year ago from Lawrence, Kansas, where he lived for years, and it is supposed that he was on his way there when killed. While here he acted in the capacity of hotel waiter at the Colorado Springs hotel, and afterward was a runner at the National. Soon after coming here he married a colored woman by the name of Mary Crow, but they did not live very happily together and they separated some three months ago. His wife still resides here. Both men had unenviable reputations, they being shiftless, lazy and quarrelsome.

They were here about three weeks ago, having stopped over on their way from Pueblo to Denver. One of the colored men with whom a GAZETTE reporter talked with on the subject expressed but little surprise at hearing the news, remarking at the same time: "I always thought Charley Wilson would come to just such an end."

MANITOU LETTER LIST.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., Oct. 1st, 1881:

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., Oct. 1st, 1881:

Ainslie, Mrs. S. R.	Johns, Miss M. L.
Alton, Henry	Jacobus, Frank—2
Anderson, A. J.	Jones, A. J.
Andrews, W. E.	Johnson, Richard
Arnold, S. R.	Jones, Edward E.
Baugh, R. C.	Kemper, R. C.
Beckwith, Arthur W.	Key, W. C.
Baish, Chas. J.	Key, John A.
Buckley, Miss Mary	Lund, Miss Francis
Burley, Thos.	Magnante, Mrs. Ell
Buckley, Arthur W.	Martin, Mrs. Alice
Brown, W. H.	Martin, J. K.
Brown, Mrs. Ed F.	Mayer, S.
Bonnell, Alexander	MacLeod, Mrs. K.
Bradley, Mrs. E. C.	Nord, John M.
Bingham, Mrs. H. H.	McDonald, James
Briggs, Frank H.	McGregor, R. P.
Bromaguess, Sig.	Marrow, Charley
Brown, George	Mead, David
Castle, A. H.	Mullen, Miss Mary
Cummings, Miss	Myers, Miss C. A.—2
Cummings, Miss	Neal, Mrs. Jane
Cauffman, Miss Rosia	Nelson, Mrs. Carrie M.
Cook, J. K.	Norris, J. S.
Cooly, Herbert	O'Neil, Henry
Colquhoun, John C.	O'Sullivan, Denis F.
Coleman, Charles	Pack, P. C.
Comers, Annie C.	Patel, Miss H. F.
De Witt, H. C.	Penel, Miss Maggie
De Witt, Mattie	Peine, Joseph
Forse, Dr. E. B.	Perkins, Mrs. Jas. A.
Gambriel, John H.	Reed, Jesse E.
Gaea, G.	Rumford, Mrs. Jennie
Geddes, Dennis	Rhea, Milton
Gill, Miss Cora	Reagan, D. H.
Graham, W. W.	Sales, Wm.
Gridley, E. C.—2	Shaw, Mrs. Joseph G.
Griffin, Henry	Shearman, F. G.
Griss, Geo. P.	Shannon, Douglas
Gritzmaker, August H.	Stearns, Fred G.
Haed, Miss Mattie—2	Sullivan, J. D.
Hall, Wm.	Sisson, E. C.
Hawkins, E. D.	Sticks, Robert
Hamburger, Mrs. L. M.	Triggs, Bert
Hartman, Lida	Tucker, Mrs. Harry E.
Hartman, W. A.—2	Torrance, J. M.
Hackett, Elmer D.	Union, Mrs. M.
Henderson, R. P.—2	Walker, Willie S.—2
Hent, R.	Welsh, Dr.
Hendland, Mrs. W. H.	Washburn, Mrs. Maggie
Hoover, R. D.	Wick, Mrs. W. M.
Hoover, David	Wilson, Miss Annie
Hulls, B. H.	Wilson, Mrs. Chas. R.
Hunt, Mrs. Watson	Wilson, Charles
Johnson, Miss Mollie	Wright, J. W.

From Wednesday's Daily.

WHITE RIVER UTES.

After Getting Their Money They Return to Their Favorite Colorado Haunts.

A Story as Told by a Member of the Commission Which Went to Utah.

A gentleman who accompanied the commissioner's party to Utah to pay the White River Utes their money has just returned to Denver, and in conversation with a Republican reporter told the following interesting story: "About the middle of the month," said he, "the White Rivers, numbering about six hundred, some one hundred and fifty of whom were brave, arrived at Uintah, under the command of Colorado, Faby and Wash. They began to show their discontent at once, and held two pow-wows on the day of their arrival. The chiefs were not present on the first day, but on the day following Colorado attended the council. On the day before the commissioners gave the Indians their money, while Mr. Meacham was at the Thornburgh agency, at the junction of the White and Green rivers, a man named Taylor, an interpreter who accompanied a party of Uncompaghe Indians on their way to Thornburgh, brought the startling announcement to Uintah that the Indians were preparing to make a raid and massacre every member of the party. The cause of this bloody desire on the part of the Indians was a rumor set afloat by one of the petty chiefs of the Uncompaghes. This report was to the effect that the commissioners did not intend to give them their money; that it had been promised them merely as a blind to induce them to leave Colorado. Their antipathy to Colorado men was strong; they would have nothing to do with a Colorado man because they believed he intended to cheat them.

"Taylor, the interpreter, very fortunately learned of the plot in time to warn the commissioners, or a massacre would probably have taken place. Colorado was sent far, and to him the commissioners denounced the report that the Indians were to be cheated as false, and promised that they should be paid their money next day. Colorado talked to his braves and showed that he had unlimited influence over them by inducing them to give up their scheme to raid the camp and wait peacefully until the next day for their money. Mr. Meacham returned the next day and paid the Indians their money. Twelve thousand dollars was divided among them. The entire amount was in silver dollars, which had been conveyed to Uintah in two kegs. The Indians knew where this money was concealed, and intended to take possession of it after they had killed the commissioners. It is said that the Indian who fired the blood of the White River, by the report that they had been fooled into leaving their country was one of the Uncompaghe chiefs who took an active part in the Meeker massacre. He knew what he said was untrue, and there is no doubt that his only object was to instigate the White River to join the Uncompaghes in an uprising.

"The Uncompaghes told Commissioner Meers that he was a Colorado man, and that they didn't want anything to do with him, and threatened to scalp him if he did not at once leave the Indian country. Mr. Meers took his departure, and with an escort of two men started for Fort Bridger, where he took the train for Salt Lake. He returned to the Thornburgh agency with Captain Hawkins and his command.

"As soon as the Utes had got their money they began to talk about going back to Colorado. Forty-eight hours after Commissioner Meacham had paid out the \$12,000 in silver, there were only thirty Utes of the six hundred in the tribe remaining at Uintah. The others were on their way to their old home at White river. They had a good many objections to the new Utah agency. They said the grazing was not good, that the hunting was poor, but the main, though not often expressed, objection was that there was 'heap gold in Colorado. Uintah no good.'

"Colonel Meacham did all that he could to induce the Indians to remain in Utah. But they were sullen and determined. They could not be coerced. Upon receiving their money some of the Indians at once began to squander it. They threw it about with a reckless born of sudden wealth. Many of them, however, invested their shining dollars in rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Some of them spent all their money in Salt Lake City in the wildest frolics that ever an Indian indulged in.

"Colorado, the big chief of the White River, did not go immediately back to White river. He is now hunting with a few of his braves in the White mountains in Utah. Chief Jack is with the Indians at the old agency at White river. Commissioners French, Russell and Meers are now at Thornburgh agency, which is about forty miles south of Uintah. Commissioner Meacham is on his way to Washington. The braves are well armed, and have had several councils since they were paid off. It is feared that there will be trouble."

EGGLESTONE'S DEATH.

The Rosita Murderer and Mining Swindler Gets His Just Deserts.

Nearly every one in Colorado has heard of the notorious E. A. Egglestone who figured so conspicuously some two years ago in the Colorado papers. Yesterday's Denver Times has the following brief review of his notorious career and account of his death at the hands of the Indians in New Mexico:

Everywhere in Colorado the name of Edward A. Egglestone is known and the man held in horror and detestation by honest men. The history of his career in the state is one unbroken story of rascality and fraud. He came to the state under the guise of the New York Herald's scientific correspondent, and showed himself thoroughly conversant with mines, minerals, and mining, and by his undoubted knowledge in those matters at once became an authority as an expert. With his easily acquired prestige he had no trouble whatever in getting up the Silver Circle fraud, and by that he fleeced any number of confiding tenderfoots and many old residents. From some he secured large amounts of money, in return for which he netted out lavish promises of fabulously rich claims—which at last resolved themselves into shallow holes in barren rock. From Silver Circle, when it became unprofitable, he removed to

Silver Cliff at the first discovery there. But he was early driven thence by a vigilance committee, and went to Rosita. He was one of the smoothest correspondents who ever held a pen, and wrote to the New England newspapers, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta and St. Louis papers under as many varied nom de plumes; always telling of the rush of prosperity at Rosita, of the stupendous fortunes daily realized, of the vast schemes under way—at the head of which those letters always placed E. A. Egglestone. The result was that every mail brought him money for investment, and he rarely left a victim go without two or three additional contributions. He, meantime, located claims everywhere, careless as to the ground they covered—regardless alike of veins or their absence and of former locations of the same ground. He simply pulled up and carried off or burned or defaced such stakes as occupied ground he wanted. He gambled constantly and was seldom sober. In a drunken spree he or one of his companions shot a miner to death one evening just at dusk. There was very little doubt as to his guilt, yet there was a doubt. The man murdered was but recently from the east, lured to Rosita, and there defrauded of all his money by Egglestone. Egglestone was arrested and sent to jail in Pueblo in May, 1879. In September of that year, he so far succeeded in convincing a couple of men in this city of his entire innocence and of his right to trial and certainty of acquittal that they went on his bond and secured his release from jail. But it was a decided case of misplaced confidence. He lingered near Silver Cliff till the week prior to that fixed for his trial, when he left the country without leaving his future address. Judgment was entered against his bondsmen for the full amount of the bond, \$6,000, and they at once set about a search for him, but without success until this summer, when he was identified in the person of Hugh Marshall, down in New Mexico. A requisition was procured and one of his bondsmen went down and arrested him. Egglestone denied his identity whenever a third person was present, but admitted it when only his captor and himself could hear him. He employed an attorney to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* in every county he should be taken to and instructed him to delay hearings in every case as long as possible. The result was that a delay of two days was ordered by the first court taking hold of the case, that the prisoner might have time to send for witnesses who could swear to his identity as Hugh Marshall during all the time that Egglestone was in the Pueblo jail. When the morning of the day fixed for the hearing came Egglestone was gone, having escaped in shackles, which were subsequently found near the place where he had been locked up. After that he was heard of no more until the following letter was received in this city. It is dated at New Albuquerque, N. M., September 1st, and was shown to the Times reporter on Saturday evening:

"I wonder if you will be as much surprised as I was to hear that that rascal Egglestone is dead? Well, he is, beyond a chance for doubt. He was killed by the Indians while with a party he had joined for the purpose of driving the Indians into Old Mexico. I saw Mrs. Egglestone here and knew her. She is called Mrs. Marshall; you know he went under the name of Hugh Marshall here. I knew her, of course, on sight, and when I heard them say that her husband had been killed by the Indians I at once made inquiries and found out it was so. I saw a letter from a James White, at Fort Wingate, in which he told who all had been killed of their party, and Hugh Marshall was one of them. It seems that Egglestone had gone down there after his last escape, and joined the party to fight the Indians. I afterward saw a man named Chas. Prescott who was one of the party and was wounded. He lives at Baker's ranch. He told me that Hugh Marshall was killed, that he saw him shot, but he never knew that Marshall was not his name. I pointed out Mrs. Egglestone to him and said I knew her at Pueblo as Mrs. Egglestone, but he said he had known her and her husband for more than a year as Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Marshall."

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met again yesterday morning at the court house and transacted some unfinished business, after which they visited the county jail in a body. They report that upon investigation the jail was found to be in its usual good condition. The principal object of the day's meeting was to establish the tax levies of the ensuing year. Several weeks ago the GAZETTE published an itemized statement of the taxes levied by the state; so it will not be necessary to republish them. Below we give the levies as decided upon by the board:

General city purposes, 8 mills on the dollar.
Interest on war bonds and sinking fund, 5 mills on the dollar.
County tax, 6 mills on the dollar.
General school tax, 2 mills on the dollar.
State tax, 5 1/2-30 mills on the dollar.
Town of Manitou, 8 mills on the dollar.
One dollar will be charged for each 25 feet of frontage water pipe, as well as \$1 for military poll tax.
A special school tax was also levied on the various school districts, as follows:

Dist. No. 1, 2 mills; Dist. No. 11, 4 1/2 mills; Dist. No. 2, 1 mill; Dist. No. 10, 5 mills; Dist. No. 3, 1 mill; Dist. No. 9, 5 mills; Dist. No. 4, 1 mill; Dist. No. 8, 5 mills; Dist. No. 5, 1 mill; Dist. No. 7, 5 mills; Dist. No. 6, 1 mill; Dist. No. 12, 5 mills; Dist. No. 13, 1 mill; Dist. No. 14, 5 mills; Dist. No. 15, 1 mill; Dist. No. 16, 5 mills; Dist. No. 17, 1 mill; Dist. No. 18, 5 mills; Dist. No. 19, 1 mill; Dist. No. 20, 5 mills; Dist. No. 21, 1 mill; Dist. No. 22, 5 mills; Dist. No. 23, 1 mill; Dist. No. 24, 5 mills; Dist. No. 25, 1 mill; Dist. No. 26, 5 mills; Dist. No. 27, 1 mill; Dist. No. 28, 5 mills; Dist. No. 29, 1 mill; Dist. No. 30, 5 mills; Dist. No. 31, 1 mill; Dist. No. 32, 5 mills; Dist. No. 33, 1 mill; Dist. No. 34, 5 mills; Dist. No. 35, 1 mill; Dist. No. 36, 5 mills; Dist. No. 37, 1 mill; Dist. No. 38, 5 mills; Dist. No. 39, 1 mill; Dist. No. 40, 5 mills; Dist. No. 41, 1 mill; Dist. No. 42, 5 mills; Dist. No. 43, 1 mill; Dist. No. 44, 5 mills; Dist. No. 45, 1 mill; Dist. No. 46, 5 mills; Dist. No. 47, 1 mill; Dist. No. 48, 5 mills; Dist. No. 49, 1 mill; Dist. No. 50, 5 mills; Dist. No. 51, 1 mill; Dist. No. 52, 5 mills; Dist. No. 53, 1 mill; Dist. No. 54, 5 mills; Dist. No. 55, 1 mill; Dist. No. 56, 5 mills; Dist. No. 57, 1 mill; Dist. No. 58, 5 mills; Dist. No. 59, 1 mill; Dist. No. 60, 5 mills; Dist. No. 61, 1 mill; Dist. No. 62, 5 mills; Dist. No. 63, 1 mill; Dist. No. 64, 5 mills; Dist. No. 65, 1 mill; Dist. No. 66, 5 mills; Dist. No. 67, 1 mill; Dist. No. 68, 5 mills; Dist. No. 69, 1 mill; Dist. No. 70, 5 mills; Dist. No. 71, 1 mill; Dist. No. 72, 5 mills; Dist. No. 73, 1 mill; Dist. No. 74, 5 mills; Dist. No. 75, 1 mill; Dist. No. 76, 5 mills; Dist. No. 77, 1 mill; Dist. No. 78, 5 mills; Dist. No. 79, 1 mill; Dist. No. 80, 5 mills; Dist. No. 81, 1 mill; Dist. No. 82, 5 mills; Dist. No. 83, 1 mill; Dist. No. 84, 5 mills; Dist. No. 85, 1 mill; Dist. No. 86, 5 mills; Dist. No. 87, 1 mill; Dist. No. 88, 5 mills; Dist. No. 89, 1 mill; Dist. No. 90, 5 mills; Dist. No. 91, 1 mill; Dist. No. 92, 5 mills; Dist. No. 93, 1 mill; Dist. No. 94, 5 mills; Dist. No. 95, 1 mill; Dist. No. 96, 5 mills; Dist. No. 97, 1 mill; Dist. No. 98, 5 mills; Dist. No. 99, 1 mill; Dist. No. 100, 5 mills.

Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, send us the following condition of the Boston wool market for the week ending September 30:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 8,219 bales domestic and 13 foreign, against 3,752 bales domestic and 437 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 150,892 bales domestic and 22,929 bales foreign against 256,186 bales domestic and 86,863 bales foreign for corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,117,984 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 357,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,474,984 lbs. against 3,751,472 lbs. and 6,219,500 lbs for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales, as collected from the several sources and given in detail below, show a light business as compared with previous weeks, the decrease over last week being 1,356,788 lbs., and over the previous week of 5,744,819 lbs. The principal decrease has been in domestic wool, of which 1,069,953 lbs. were sold less than a week ago, and in foreign the decrease has been 168,000 lbs. The largest decrease has been in California spring, of which 372,000 lbs. were sold less than last week, the total sales being 155,000 lbs. this week, against 537,824 lbs. last week. A week ago the sales of Texas territory wools amounted to 875,000 lbs., but they foot up 509,100 lbs. this, or 366,000 lbs. less. The largest sales of any particular grade of wool were of Texas territory, etc., as have been for previous weeks. The sales of unwashed wool were about the same this week as last, or 264,595 lbs. this week against 272,788 lbs. last. The sales of Ohio were 169,000 lbs. less than last week, of Michigan 118,000 lbs. less, of combing and delaine 65,000 lbs. of unwashed 8000 lbs. and of pulled 173,000 lbs. The only increase occurred in scoured wool, of which 92,000 lbs. were sold more than the previous week, or 220,091 lbs. in all. In for-

eign wool the decrease has been light, or only 168,000 lbs. This is due to the transactions reported last week in Montevideo, 500,000 lbs. on private terms; while this week the sales are but 150,000 lbs. Other sales in foreign carpet and Cape wools offset the decline in the sales of Montevideo, and the difference in the business of the week in foreign wool over the previous week is trifling.

MARBLE.

Rich Discovery at Maysville.

The South Arkansas Miner says: A few weeks ago George Partridge, of this city discovered what he supposed to be a ledge of marble in Cree's camp, about five miles west of the city. He kept the discovery to himself, and procuring a few specimens sent them to Denver where they were strongly tested with acids and by fire and found to be genuine marble and of a very excellent quality. Some of the specimens were polished with most satisfactory results, and Denver parties realizing that a marble quarry in Colorado was a bonanza, immediately made propositions to purchase and a certain interest was disposed of, simply to get capital for the successful working of the property. The quarry is now owned by George Partridge and J. S. Painter of this city and some parties in Denver. A shipment was made on Wednesday of this week which will thoroughly prove the character of the marble, when the work of getting it out and shipping it in large quantities will be begun and pushed with all possible vigor during the winter. The freight on marble from Vermont to Denver is about \$70 per ton, which alone would give an immense profit, not considering the superior quality and immense quantity of the marble to be found in this quarry."

El Paso County Schools.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, county superintendent of schools, gives the following list of schools now open in the county:

District Teachers.
No. 3, Widefield, Miss Vina Bosson
" 4, Hall's, Miss Mary Smith
" 5, Monument, C. S. LeBaron
" 6, Sunview, Miss Mary Yella
" 7, Fountain, Mrs. C. A. Augustine, Miss M. Curtis
" 8, Irvine's, Miss M. Kendall
" 9, Husted, Miss Ida B. Collier
" 10, Cheyenne, Miss Lena Rush
" 11, Florissant, Mr. C. H. Black
" 12, Manitou, Mrs. M. E. Darrow, Julia Darrow
" 13, Hildon Basin, Miss Maggie Kelley
" 14, Four Mile, Miss Hathaway
" 15, Edgerton, Miss Anna Steiger

The list above given does not include the schools of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Easterly reports that the schools in districts Nos. 16, 19, 21, 28 and 29 have not yet opened, but preparations are being made to have them opened between now and Christmas.

The schools in districts Nos. 6, 21, 25, 26 and 27 will not be opened until spring.

Signal officer Jones reports that deer are very numerous in the vicinity of the peak.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler has been elected a member of the First National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

United States Representative William M. Springer, of Illinois, was in the city yesterday. He is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

It is very probable that a series of three games of base ball will be played shortly between the Denver & Rio Grande club of this city and the J. B. Orman club of Pueblo.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is drawing exceedingly large houses at Denver to see her rendition of Mazeppa. She is supported by an excellent company and is said to have improved much in her acting since her last visit to Colorado.

Messrs. H. R. Fowler, A. E. Mook, S. B. Westerfield and R. R. Crawford will build four residences adjoining each other on North Weber street. They will all be fronted with one lawn. Work has already been begun on Mr. Crawford's house.

Sheriff Spangler of Arapahoe county passed through the city on the morning express yesterday with six prisoners in his custody destined for the penitentiary at Canon City. Their sentences vary from eighteen months to ten years.

It is with regret that we learn of the departure of Dr. Tucker from our midst. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Tucker has proved himself to be not only a gentleman in every respect but also an honor to the profession which he represents. He contemplates returning to his home in Missouri in about a week.

Yesterday's Denver Republican states that Charles E. Hunter, representing himself to be the business manager of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, was a caller at that office. The man whoever he is was undoubtedly imposing on the profession for he has not, neither did he ever have, any connection with the GAZETTE.

Captain Burnham came down from his ranch in the mountains yesterday afternoon. He identified the jewelry found in the possession of the tramps arrested on Sunday as belonging to him. In all about \$75 or \$100 worth of property was taken from his house. The tramps will be brought up for a hearing before Justice Bentley this morning.

Chief Engineer Pixley returned from his eastern trip on the owl train yesterday morning. He was present at Garfield's funeral services at Cleveland and says that he never saw so many people gathered together before in his life. While in Chicago Mr. Pixley purchased the new jumper for the J. M. Sigafus hose company and it is now in transit. He says the new cart is a beauty and the boys cannot help but be proud of it.

Mr. Crea, the collector of tolls on the Pike's Peak trail, reports that his receipts for the months of June, July and August from visitors to the Peak averaged \$15 per day. This only includes travelers on horse back. Thus it will be seen that during those months 1,350 people visited the Peak mounted on horses. Signal Officer Jones estimates that fully as many more accomplished the ascent on foot, making in all 2,700 visitors to the summit of that old landmark for the three months above named.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Some Information About the College Societies.

Numerous Other Facts of Interest Concerning that Institution.

The constitution of the new literary society is short enough to admit of publication:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as "The Colorado College Literary Society."

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. Any person who signed the call for the meeting held in the college chapel September 16th, 1881, may become a regular member of this society by paying a fee of fifty cents and signing this constitution by noon of September 30th, 1881.

SEC. 2. Any student of Colorado college may become a regular member on the following terms: His or her name must be proposed by at least three-fourths of the members present; the person elected must pay the initiation fee of twenty-five cents, sign the constitution and appear at a regular meeting within two weeks of his or her election.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The officers of this society shall be president, a vice-president and a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer. They shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers.

SEC. 2. The president and vice-president, together with one other person who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall constitute an executive committee. The executive committee shall arrange programmes, attend to the society's general business, carry out its instructions, and at the end of their term of office, or earlier if required, make a complete report of their doings.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

SEC. 2. The regular election for officers shall be held at the last regular meeting in September, December, and March. Vacancies shall be filled at the next regular meeting after their occurrence. Officers shall begin their duties at the next regular meeting after their election, except that officers elected to fill vacancies shall begin their duties at once.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be amended, suspended, or repealed at any regular meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment, suspension or repeal shall have been given in writing by not less than two members at least one regular meeting previous.

The following are the charter members—members in accordance with the first section of the second article: Jessie M. Rowe, F. L. Cooper, F. E. Johnson, May L. Neal, Wallace Hooke, Julia Mosser, Lizzie S. Neal, George F. Owen, Belle Odell, Lizzie A. R. Doak, Bertha L. Smith, Ellen Gateley.

At the last meeting so much time was taken up in electing officers and selecting a name for the society that the literary exercises were omitted. The following are the officers and executive committee for the term beginning next Friday: President, F. L. Cooper; vice-president, Jessie M. Rowe; secretary and treasurer, May L. Neal; executive committee, the president, the vice-president, and George F. Owen.

Johnson, Miss Lizzie Neal, and Owen were continued as a committee to make arrangements for the meeting to be held Friday evening. The meeting will be held in Miss Bump's room. Besides some other exercises there will be a discussion, led by Johnson for the affirmative, and Owen for the negative, on the question of state support for higher educational institutions. All meetings are public.

At the last meeting of the Phi Delta Pi the officers previously elected were installed, and the proposed amendment to the constitution admitting young ladies to membership, was voted down. Some members of this society would like to join the C. C. L. and have some members of the C. C. L. join them, and then arrange for meetings of the societies on alternate Friday evenings. I hardly think such an arrangement likely to be made. A determination on the part of each society to do its best, a feeling of generous rivalry will not be harmful to either. A union meeting or a discussion between the two societies might be arranged for occasionally. As we must be neighbors, it is certainly best that we should be friends.

The Philocean Society will hold a meeting next Friday afternoon.

On Friday afternoon of next week, Professor Sheldon will conduct some exercises of the students. There will probably be a debate.

The College Union will meet at President Tenney's home next Saturday evening at half-past seven.

This week Mr. Tenney delivered the last of his series of Sunday afternoon lectures on Immortality.

Prof. Strieby has recently purchased in New York city some additional apparatus for the college. He will probably pass through this place in a few days on his way to New Mexico. His work in the college will not begin until November.

Miss Wiley has been teaching in the public schools in place of Miss Noyes, who has been sick. Miss Noyes is recovering and Miss Wiley is expected back in college soon.

Professor Marden made some remarks yesterday morning in regard to misbehavior during the singing, and Prof. Sheldon in regard to disorder in the lower part of the building. Mr. Marden gave notice that if the disturbance during the singing shall continue, there will be measures swift, sure, and surprising.

Orders have been issued by the agents of the various trunk lines forbidding their agents from taking any more high explosives on trains. Colorado will have to manufacture her own explosives in the future.

A MEMORIAL.

Sent by the Ladies of the W. J. T. U. to Mrs. Garfield.

It will be remembered that on the evening when the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held their memorial services in the Opera House, Mrs. Edwards, of Fort Collins read a poem dedicated to Garfield. This poem has been printed on white satin and will be forwarded to the wife and mother of President Garfield, together with the resolutions of sympathy adopted at that meeting. Below we give the poem, which was not printed at the time we published an account of the proceedings. The poem was written by Mrs. H. L. Hilton of Georgetown:

The sad slow peal of mournful bells
Breaks on the shuddering midnight air,
Breathes like a low and anguished prayer,
And dies away in sobbing swells.

The changeless mountains, rising still and high,
Echo among the clouds the Nation's cry,
We look upon their shining heights and say,
Thy silver and thy gold do not avail to-day.

Upon that lovely eastern shore,
Where rolls and moans the sad-voiced sea,
The stars his pallid waters bore
Until the morning comes once more.

New day awakens thy responsive skies,
But vain her touch upon those darkened eyes;
The rose of morning bursts its blossom bands,
But brings no thrill of life beneath those folded hands.

Wave low the brilliant blue and red,
O, stately flag; the Nation weeps to-day,
O, earth, be still; our Garfield sleeps,
Nor deem his crown that noble head.

The scepter lies unnoticed at his side,
For him the heavenly kingdom opens wide;
And looking up through all our tears, we say,
It is his glorious inauguration day.

MURDERED.

An Inoffensive Man Killed in Cold Blood at Nathrop.

The name of Charles Nachtrieb will be remembered by many Colorado Springs people. He came to the state in 1859 and was one of the first settlers in California. He was murdered at Nathrop on Monday night. The following account of the murder we take from the Leadville Herald:

One of the most dastardly murders on record was perpetrated at Nathrop, in Chaffee county, on Monday night, in which one of the oldest and most respected citizens in the state was selected as the victim, and his murderer, one of the most despicable villains that ever drew the breath of life. Mr. Charles Nachtrieb owned the town of Nathrop and had many interests outside of, which by far the most important was a large cattle range. This is located in the Gunnison country, and from thence the murderer came on Monday, apparently for the purpose of either robbing the proprietor or taking his life.

The murderer's name is Bert Remington, and by profession he is a cattle herder. A short time ago Remington engaged in the employ of Nachtrieb to join the cattle herders in the south, and on Monday he came up for his wages. He arrived at Nathrop during the afternoon and spoke to a number of men in the town about his pay. He offered to hire himself to H. L. Grieb, providing the latter would pay him fifty dollars a month, but as this figure was higher than usual, the average wages being thirty-five dollars, his services were declined. He then informed Mr. Grieb that his present employer, Mr. Nachtrieb, was paying him fifty dollars, and upon his listener saying that he thought there was some mistake about it, the villain retorted that he was going to get that sum anyhow; that he had been compelled to leave one place for killing his "boss" about wages and he would repeat the operation if he had to now. Such a threat seemed so entirely useless and uncalculated that Mr. Grieb thought the man certainly had no idea of carrying it into execution, hence paid no heed to it.

During the evening the victim with his wife was sitting in the store until about nine o'clock, when the wife retired for the night. About half an hour later Remington came in, and it is supposed made a demand for his exorbitant pay; whereupon, being refused, he pulled his revolver and shot his employer.

As the sound of the pistol broke on the night air, the men who happened to be in the neighboring stores and saloons, rushed out into the darkness, only to see Remington jump upon his pony and dash into the country. Not knowing the nature of the crime, little attention was paid to the fleeing criminal, but soon the sheriff was in pursuit. The wounded man was found lying on the floor fatally shot, never uttering a sound, but dying within ten minutes. Some of the men first on the ground state that they heard Mr. Nachtrieb exclaim, "Oh, my God, he has shot me."

The ball entered an inch and a half to the right of the left nipple, plunging through the body and imbedding itself a quarter of an inch from the surface under the right shoulder blade, about four or five inches from the spine.

Mr. Nachtrieb was one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country, coming to California gulch in 1859 and locating at Nathrop in 1873. He was only forty-nine years of age, but had won an enviable reputation throughout this entire section of country, for charity and benevolence. The town in which he lived was named after him, being the English translation of his German name. He was well known here by the older residents, and the news of his sudden and untimely death was received with sorrow by all.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry L. Grieb, who was intimately interested with the deceased in business matters, came to this city and purchased a very elegant casket at the Leadville undertaking establishment, in which the remains of the murdered man will be laid to rest.

A posse of citizens joined the sheriff in the pursuit of the murderer, and if overtaken, the chances are, notwithstanding the sheriff, the red-handed villain will receive his just deserts.

MINE JUMPING.

An Audacious Case About to Enter the Courts.

Leadville Herald.
In every mining camp mine jumping is one of the necessary evils in its earliest days, and to this rule Leadville and vicinity have proven no exception. A couple of years ago the mine jumper proved almost a universal terror here, but as civilization and capital made their inroads, the jumping business gradually became extinct, until now to hear of a case is rather unusual. Men are still in the business, however, as was proven to R. W. Miller recently, the facts in the case being as follows: Mr. Miller is an old prospector and while out on a tour of inspection he wandered over into Lachawanna gulch, in this county, about thirty miles distant from the city. On the second of July he discovered what has since developed into a rich gold mine, and on which a large price is set. The first thing the discoverer did was to locate the ground, call it the Saturday Night, do his assessment work and after having it surveyed came to this city and had his location certificate recorded. He worked on the claim for some time, when he was threatened and then peremptorily

ly driven off by a party of men who had discovered the value of the property. Upon arriving in this city he made known his grievances to Mr. J. S. Trimble, and asked that gentleman as to what were the proper steps to be taken. Mr. Trimble at once applied for an injunction, which was granted, and upon the paper being served it was found that the jumpers had vacated the shaft, but had surveyed a claim directly across the claim. Mr. Trimble then had a patent applied for, and Mr. Miller again went to work. Some four or five weeks later another claim was located by the same parties, in which they also ran over the end lines of the Saturday Night for several feet.

In addition to the jumping it is stated on positive proof that the parties have moved their stakes, and, instead of surveying as their stakes claimed when the survey was made, they have extended their end lines forty-eight feet.

When the survey for a patent was being made, the jumpers were apparently not sanguine of their success, as it seems that they talked compromise and made several suggestions in that direction. Mr. Miller will accept no compromise, however, as he has secured the services of one of Leadville's ablest lawyers to take hold of the case.

Mr. Edgar Howbert, of Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co., contemplates an eastern visit as soon as his partner, E. P. Howbert, returns. Ed drove a herd of Brahama chickens across the plains in 1863 and has not been across the state line since. We are reliably informed that he will enter into the holy bonds of matrimony while absent.

OUT WEST.

The State Agricultural society has a literary society which meets every Friday.

A new Episcopal church is to be erected at Longmont which will cost about \$3,000.

One of the Leadville variety theatres had its till tapped of over \$500 on Monday night.

Fish Commissioner Sisty has begun the construction of the new fish hatchery at the Wadsworth ranch near Denver.

A. E. Clifton, a well known Colorado crook, has been arrested at New Orleans and will be turned over to our

COLORADO COAL.

The Rich Coal Lands of Gunnison County.

Back Diamonds Equal to Any in the World.

From the Gunnison News-Democrat of the 30th we take the following in reference to the extensive coal fields of Gunnison county:

That the Gunnison country is marvelously rich no one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject can doubt, but as time goes on and new discoveries are made it becomes more and more apparent that but a small part of its wealth is yet known. In fact the section is a constant surprise to everyone. Already enough has been found to prove it one of the richest in the world, but so far the surface has scarcely been scratched. It is rich, not in one thing, but in many. Its silver mines alone are sufficient to give it a world-wide reputation, but when to this is added thousands of acres of fine grazing lands, rich iron mines, and inexhaustible fields of coal, the greatness of its future can well be imagined.

These coal fields have been known since the country was first settled, but new and wonderful discoveries are constantly being made, and the coal interest now promises to be second only to the silver industry if indeed it does not surpass that. The principal coal fields so far discovered are at Mount Carbon and Castle Mountain, on Anthracite creek, and in the vicinity of Crested Butte. The only anthracite coal known until recently was along the creek bearing the same name, and that was supposed to be the only locality where it could be found. However this idea has been exploded by recent discoveries in other places.

Perhaps the best known coal region in the county is that about Crested Butte. The town is one of the oldest in the county. It lies in the valley of the State about eight miles east of Irwin and thirty miles north of Gunnison. Up to the present time it has been of slow growth as compared with others in the county, but it is now coming to the front and promises ere long to assume an importance that was scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. The present population is not over three to four hundred. Early in 1879 a smelter was erected there by Howard F. Smith. This was done at a time when not half a dozen mines had been discovered in the county, but for reasons known only to providence and Mr. Smith it has been allowed to lie idle up to the present time.

The town was laid out by Messrs. Howard F. Smith, Wm. H. Holt and George H. Holt, and it may be added, has been run by them ever since. They constitute the town site company, and have had the general management of the town affairs. They have recently organized a water company which is really the town company under another name, and propose to spend three thousand dollars in supplying the citizens with water. On the mountain southwest of town is a natural reservoir and this will be put in shape and kept filled with water by means of a ditch from Coal creek, and from there it can easily be distributed to all parts of the town. Considerable work has already been done on this, and when the plan is fully carried out the place will be as well supplied with water as any town in the mountains.

There are no mines in the immediate vicinity of the town and its chief reliance is on the coal lands in the neighborhood. These are extensive enough, however, to make a point of considerable importance. Just on the edge of town to the south and west rises the mountain where the first coal discoveries were made. This lies in three veins, one above the other, and is one of the finest coaling coals found in the country. The upper vein is the widest, being fully seven feet, the next is about four and a half, and the lower vein is between five and six feet. These veins crop out on either side of Coal creek for a distance of several miles.

Passing over the mountain north of Coal creek the valley of the State is reached, and here again other coal lands are found. Up to a short time ago the coal was supposed to be the same as the banks already opened on Coal creek nearer town. The land on either side of State river was all taken up for a distance of several miles and just enough work done to show that there was coal there, but not sufficient to prove its nature, and the owners jumped to the conclusion that, as the coal was bituminous on the other side of the mountain, not over a mile or two away, it must be the same here also.

Much of this land has changed hands since first found and but a small part of it is now owned by the original locators. The first claim to the left going up the valley of the State was located by Messrs. Bowman and Stearns. They picked around here and there but failed to find anything of much value. Finally, one day Mr. J. H. Bowman was crossing the land and stooped to take a drink out of one of the numerous springs which dot the mountain side. As he leaned over he noticed small particles of coal which were being washed out by the water. Taking a pick he began digging away, and within a couple of days had exposed a vein several feet in thickness. He did not go in on this and therefore had no idea of the importance of his discovery.

The largest company operating in the Crested Butte district, however, is the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This was formed about two years ago by a consolidation of the Central Colorado Improvement Co., the Southern Colorado Coal and Town Co., and the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Co. It operates the Canon City coal banks, which are the largest producing mines in the state, the El Moro coal and Coke Works and the coal mines at Walsen's.

At present employs about eighteen hundred men in its different enterprises. This is the same company that is putting up the mammoth steel works at South Pueblo of which one blast furnace is finished and others in course of construction, and the company will keep building until it has five or six. These steel works is the only enterprise of the kind west of the Mississippi river, and when completed will give employment to fully three thousand men.

In addition to the coal lands at Crested Butte the company also owns some anthracite veins on the south fork of Anthracite creek.

All the company's coal lands in this county are in charge of Mr. J. K. Robinson. The lands on Coal creek can be worked from two openings, one at each side of the creek, and the owners claim they are the only coal lands there that can be worked from a water level. Mr. Robinson is now working about thirty men on two veins. These are some six feet thick and the lower one four and a half feet. Both are clear coal without slate or other unmerchantable parting of any kind. At present the men are employed in running main entries and air courses on each vein on the south side of the creek, and putting up buildings, laying tracks and erecting chimneys, so that everything will be in readiness to begin taking out coal regularly as soon as the railroad arrives. The working force will be increased to one hundred and fifty men and Mr. Robinson expects then to be in a position to take out three hundred tons a day if necessary.

So perfect is this as a coking coal that no extraordinary processes are necessary, simply piling it on the ground covering it with a thin layer of coal dust and setting fire to it being all that is necessary. This has done away with the bother and expense of extensive coke ovens. The first pit of coke, about one hundred and twenty-five tons, was fired last Wednesday.

The main entries are now in about three hundred feet.

The company will soon lay off an addition to Crested Butte on their own lands to the north and west of the town, to be known as the Coal Miner's addition. Mr. Robinson is also working twelve men on the anthracite lands on Anthracite creek.

Col. Holt, the McCay brothers, Rush Warner and a number of other parties also own coal lands along this creek. Nearly every prominent man in Crested Butte is more or less interested in the coal lands there. In fact the man who doesn't own at least a quarter section of land is not thought to amount to much. Coal is the one topic that interests everybody, and since the anthracite discovery the people there look forward with confidence to the future of what they are pleased to call the Pittsburgh of Colorado. That it will fully meet their expectations may be questioned, but that it is bound to be a place of much importance no one can doubt.

LITERARY.

THE CENTURY COMPANY'S MAGAZINES.

With the October number the first series (of twenty-two volumes) of Scribner's Monthly is completed and with the November number a new series will be begun under the title of "The Century Magazine." The publishers of the "Century" will be the same, and although many may regret to see the familiar name of Scribner supplanted there is no reason to fear after noticing the promises of the Century company that the new magazine will not continue to be one of the best ever published.

The October number which is now published, excels in the excellence and variety of its reading matter and in the beauty and perfection of its illustrations. The opening article is most timely and gives much interesting matter concerning "Old Yorktown." Charles Warren Stoddard writes of "Primeval California," and his article is illustrated most ably by Julian Rix. The poet-banker, E. C. Steadman, has a second paper on "Poetry in America," and Junius Henri Browne discusses the great Italian actor Ernesto to Rossi, who is already on his way to this country. John Muir, the California naturalist, contributes a second paper on "The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada," and Eugene Schuyler continues his history of Peter the Great.

All the articles we have mentioned are beautifully illustrated, and the other papers of poetry and prose are up to the usual standard of the contributions to this magazine. One paper in particular by Walter A. Burlingame, "A New Phase of Napoleonic History" is of particular interest as it reviews the life and literary work of Pierre Lanfrey, the French scholar who published shortly before his death a life of the first Napoleon. This work is noticed at some length in the paper by Mr. Burlingame who believes that the estimate formed of Napoleon by M. Lanfrey, an estimate that places the emperor in a new and unfavorable light, is correct. Mr. Burlingame also shows that the Memoirs of Metternich and Madame de Remusat, published after the work of Lanfrey prove that he was right in his judgment of the man. The article is well written and interesting.

The other departments of the October Scribner are as attractive as ever, and the poetry, by various writers is rather better than usual.

The October number of St. Nicholas Magazine is fully as interesting as any numbers before published, and there is enough delightful reading matter to satisfy the young, and to please even the old readers. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and make the stories doubly interesting to the children.

Among the good things of this number is a story, a real old-fashioned fairy story by Frank Stockton entitled "The Castle of Birm" with illustrations by E. B. Gensell. Mr. Stockton has told his story most entertainingly, and if the adventures of goblins and giants do not please the St. Nicholas readers we will be very much surprised. Rositer Johnson concludes his popular story of "Phaeton Rogers," and it ends "just as the boys and girls would wish." Margaret Johnson has some bright verses on "The Crow's Nest." Julia Jones furnishes an illustrated fairy story, "Thor, and the Giant Skymir," and Felix Oswald concludes his accounts of "Nature's Wonderland" by taking his young readers up the river Amazon.

But the articles we have mentioned do not include one-half the good things contained in St. Nicholas. There are stories and poems by such writers as Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dodge, Susan Cooper, Wm. O. Stoddard and others. And when these names are mentioned it is needless to say that the children will find good reading enough to last for many days.

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES.

Roberts Brothers will soon publish "Hector," a novel by Miss Shaw, the author of "Castle Blair."

"Plutarch's Essays," with a preface by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., and an introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, are just published by Little, Brown & Co.

The third and concluding volume of the letters of Charles Dickens is now in the press, and will appear in October. Charles Scribner's Sons will be the American publishers of the work.

Porter & Coates will soon issue a beautiful edition of "The Bells," by Edgar A. Poe, illustrated with twenty-two engravings from original designs, drawn expressly for the book by eminent artists.

"The Candle of the Lord" and other sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks is the title of a volume which contains 21 discourses preached by the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at various times and upon different occasions.

An early book from the press of Messrs. Appleton & Co., which will be likely to be read with peculiar interest, is entitled "In the Brush; or, Old Time Social, Political and

Religious Life in the Southwest," by the Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D. D.

The poet and diplomat, Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") is pictorially and critically treated in the current number of the Critic. His career in India is briefly sketched, and something is said concerning the charges of plagiarism recently revived in connection with "Lucille."

Messrs. Appleton & Co. will publish in the course of a few weeks, a very important and exhaustive work on Florida. The full title of the book is as follows: "Florida for Tourists, Invalids and Settlers; containing Practical Information regarding Climate, Soil and Productions; Cities, Towns and People; Scenery and Resorts."

The new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Library of Travel," in attractive binding, of this entertaining series is now issued. The work has always been in demand, and is almost invariably one of the first chosen in making lists for town and school libraries. Each volume is complete in itself, and contains, first, a brief preliminary sketch of the country to which it is devoted; next, such an outline of previous explorations as may be necessary to explain what has been achieved by later ones; and, finally, a condensation of one or more of the most important narratives of recent travel, accompanied by illustrations of the scenery, architecture, and life of the races, drawn only from the most authentic sources. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A report being current that Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not sold well in the south, we have the authority of Messrs. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the work, for saying that, instead of this being the fact, the sale in that section has been remarkably large. Twenty thousand sets were distributed in the southern states within twelve weeks from the day of its publication.

The October number of the Eclectic Magazine of foreign literature contains twenty articles selected with great skill and judgment from recent issues of the leading magazines of Great Britain. Among them there is a review of Parton's life of Voltaire, by George Saintsbury, from the Fortnightly Review, and a very appreciative sketch of the life of our late President Garfield, by Rev. Robert Shindler, from the Nineteenth Century.

"Chatterbox, Junior," is the title of a beautiful small quarto volume edited by Edward Willett, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others. Illustrated with colored and full-page wood engravings. It was originally published in England, where it had a deservedly wide circulation; and it has been reproduced in this country from the original plates by Messrs. B. Worthington & Co., New York. We have never seen a volume for young people better adapted to mingle instruction with delight.

"Sir John Franklin," by A. H. Beesly, is an interesting book, based mainly on narratives of two expeditions to the polar seas by Sir John Franklin himself, and on a monograph—of which he is the subject—written by M. Rogetta. The writer appears to have studied all the literature which relates to the subject, and, as he has illustrated his pages with maps which contain the latest additions made to our knowledge of the Arctic regions, the volume is worthy of an extensive sale. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Statesmen" will comprise two of three lives prior to the revolution, but will give the largest place to statesmen of the period between the revolution and the civil war, so far as arranged. "Alexander Hamilton" will be prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge; "John Quincy Adams" by John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the series; "John Randolph, of Roanoke," by Henry Adams; "James Madison" by Sidney H. Gay; "James Monroe" by Daniel C. Gilman; "John C. Calhoun" by Dr. H. von Holst; "Andrew Jackson" by William G. Sumner; "Henry Clay" by Carl Schurz; "Albert Gallatin" by John Austin Stevens; "Patrick Henry" by Moses Coit Tyler; and "Benjamin Franklin" by Thomas W. Higginson. Lives of Jefferson, Webster, Sumner and others are also expected.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

20¢ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications, and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 tr

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shilo's catarrh remedy. Price 50 cents, nasal injector free. F. E. Robinson, agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shilo's cure is the remedy for you. F. E. Robinson, agent.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT,

Of Vermont,

Will be at Colorado Springs on or about October 30th with a carload of choice

THOROUGHbred MERINO RAMS.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to await their arrival. Respectfully,

Wk-14 MASON & WRIGHT.

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Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, 1881.

County of El Paso, 1881.

In the district court of said county, in the 14th judicial district of Colorado. Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting.

To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 14th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—description, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 14th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso at Colorado Springs, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881.

J. E. MCINTYRE, Clerk.

J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. Wk-14

Notice of Final Settlement

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

W. B. FOSTER,

Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Wk-14

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 25th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL,

Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Wk-14

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named sections have been noted for their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:

Mary Jane Kearney, homestead entry No. 1811, for the W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35 and S. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 section 34, township 12, S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. W. Jones, George Wiggins, I. S. Loomis, and William Burgess, of Edgemoor, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Edwin E. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6216, for the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 section 15, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 section 17, township 12, S. of range 61 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beal, T. C. Beal, Russell Gates, and M. F. McKnight, of Blum Basin, El Paso county, Colorado. W-14-5 MARK L. BLANT, Register.

COLORADO COLLEGE

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All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. Wk-9 tr

ATTENTION

Sheep Men.

Notices hereby given that during the month of October, 1881, I will, as sheep inspector, visit the different sheep men of El Paso county, and you are hereby requested to be in readiness as expenses will not be received.

S. GREENWAY,

Colorado Springs, Oct. 1, 1881. Wk-14

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On Monday, October 17th, 1881, at 10 a.m., I will offer for sale at public auction at the Wellesley & Fisher ranch:

One black Ayrshire steer.

One white Ayrshire steer.

These are sold under section 1465, chapter 39 of general laws of Colorado. James Correy, Jr., Colorado Springs, September 27, 1881. Wk-14

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite post office, rooms 2 and 3 Street's block. Wk-14 tr

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. Wk-14 tr

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A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

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ALBERT C. HALE, Ph. D.,

HOW HE WAS NOMINATED.

Scene in and After the Convention When the Blaine Forces Changed for Garfield.

Philadelphia Press.

The nomination of General Garfield at Chicago may have been preconcerted, but it is seldom that the traces of prearrangement have been so few. Up to the thirty-fourth ballot, the long-haired independent of Pennsylvania, had his candidate all to himself. Some seemed desirous of breaking that way. (Grant had still 308; Blaine 285, and Sherman the 120 votes that he started with. The thirty-fifth ballot carried the independent Massachusetts delegates to Garfield as well as several from Minnesota. It is a matter of history that Ben Butterworth and Governor Foster were polling the Ohioans to ascertain whether they could be depended upon to change to Blaine when overtures came from Maine. Both the gentlemen now representing Maine in the United States senate approached Governor Foster with the suggestion that perhaps the Sherman men might be brought to agree on Garfield. The bait was taken eagerly. The trouble was that Sherman's strength was largely made up from southern delegates who had been pledged to him in a way that did not admit of honorable secession. They were partially canvassed when the call for the thirty-sixth ballot was ordered by Senator Hoar, the chairman of the convention. The word had passed through the Blaine ranks that Garfield was to be the rallying name. Connecticut was reached in the call of states before the movement took decided shape, and eleven out of twelve delegates named Garfield. At Georgia it looked as though the Sherman managers had sold more than they could deliver, for only one of its twenty-two delegates could be detached from their pledges. Twenty-nine Indiana delegates and Iowa's twenty-two turned the tide, and every state not represented in the immortal 306 changed front and voted for Garfield. Among them were twenty Pennsylvania who had joined in the movement against a third term.

When the result, 309 votes and the nomination of Garfield was announced the nominee looked the most surprised man of the ten thousand that packed the exposition building. Senator Cunkling rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. While he spoke the aisle next which the nominee sat was packed with delegates, principally from the south, who were crowding toward the coming president. General Garfield, pale and nervous, received the congratulations like a man in a dense mental fog. "It was totally unexpected," was all that he replied to the effusive remarks of his congratulators. As speedily as possible a carriage was obtained, and he was conducted out of the building surrounded by a phalanx of friends so deep and strong that even congratulators could not get inside. He was driven to the Grand Palace hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The first expression of purpose of avoiding a general public reception was then abandoned. Garfield was then escorted to the Grand Palace hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The first expression of purpose of avoiding a general public reception was then abandoned. Garfield was then escorted to the Grand Palace hotel, where hundreds of people had already gathered in expectation of his coming. The first expression of purpose of avoiding a general public reception was then abandoned.

It was deemed both fitting and wise to have the reception as short as possible. The main political point left to be decided was the choice of a candidate for vice president. General Garfield was consulted as to his preference, and he considerably left the choice to the New York delegation, and General Arthur was nominated. Even while the vice presidential ballots were being recorded, the train was bearing General Garfield to Mentor.

President Garfield's Wound.

New York Tribune, interview with Dr. Hamilton. "The ball entered the inter-vertebral space on the right side between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae at a point very near the transverse and oblique processes—that is, obliquely from behind. It passed a little downward and forward penetrating the body of the first lumbar vertebra, escaped from the vertebra very near its middle in front, and was found a little to the left of this vertebra, lying under the lower margin of the psoas and nearer its posterior or dorsal aspect than its interior, behind the peritoneum, and therefore outside the cavity of the belly. The ball was encased, completely surrounded by a firm capsule which invested it entirely and closely, the capsule containing nothing but the ball, a grain or two of white tenacious substance attached to one point of its inner surface, which was not easily removed by the edge of the knife, and which may be found under a microscope to consist of a drop of desiccated pus, or it may prove to be the leaden stain occasioned by the oxidation of the surface of the ball. It also contained a small fragment of black material, perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length and an eighth of an inch in breadth, which under the microscope may prove to be a piece of cloth, but the exact character of which has not yet been determined. A most careful examination of the sac enclosing the ball, under a strong light and with a probe, did not disclose any connection between it and the track of the ball. Not far removed from the seat of the ball was the blood cavity, perhaps distant one or two inches, and in this neighborhood there could be felt distinctly under the finger innumerable small substances like grains of sand, or of greater or less magnitude, which have not yet been submitted to microscopic examination, but which were supposed to be minute fragments of bone torn away from the broken vertebra, and thus widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues. The blood sac was behind the peritoneum, but the autopsy revealed that it had ruptured into the cavity of the peritoneum, probably just before the occurrence of death, and at least a part of blood coagulated was found in the peritoneal cavity. The abscess spoken of in the official report of the autopsy was not in this region precisely, but somewhat more to the right, between the liver and transverse colon. No connection was discovered between this and the external wound made by the bullet, and there are no means of knowing whether it communicated with the original track at some earlier period in the history of the case or not. It may have done so and subsequently closed, or it may have been the result of the extension of inflammation from the original track to the adjacent tissues. There was no lesion of the liver, recent or ancient, indicated in the autopsy.

"It is evident from this account that the presence of the ball in the situation in which it was found was not the immediate cause of death, as it was completely encased, and must have long ceased to cause irritation. The small fragments of bone and the great lesion of the lumbar vertebra are the pathological facts which alone could endanger the patient's life. The lesion of the vertebra the surgeons had no means of repairing, nor could it have been repaired save by the processes of nature. The small fragments of bone (if they should prove to be such) widely disseminated in the adjacent tissues certainly could not have been removed by any surgical operation. It was determined by the autopsy that the necessity did not exist for removing the ball, or, in other words, that had there been no other lesion it might have been carried for many years without causing death or even inconvenience. Still, it may be proper to inquire whether by a surgical operation the bullet could have been safely removed. If it had been arrested by the spine, or even lodged in the substance of the spinal column, possibly with a hold and very extensive dissection it might have been safely reached and extracted. It is questionable, however, whether the history of surgery furnishes any example of success under the circumstances now supposed. But the fact is that the bullet traversed the spine and lodged at a point some distance removed from it, passing miraculously through various vital structures which surround the anterior and lateral walls of the vertebra.

"The front of the spine in the region traversed and both of its sides presenting toward the interior of the belly are literally covered by important blood vessels—arteries and veins—the most important nerves of the body—the sympathetic or ganglionic system of nerves, also nerves of common sensation and motion—and by lymphatics, including the great thoracic duct, through which nutrition from the alimentary canal is conveyed to the heart. The injury of almost any one of the foregoing, excepting the nerves of common sensation and motion, would inevitably destroy life; and in the midst of this plexus of arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics, the surgeon would have had to carry his knife in search of a ball, the situation of which has only been revealed by the autopsy. There were no possible means of knowing the situation of the ball during life, as it gave no indications of its presence, nor could it possibly have been reached and recognized by any form of surgical probe. That death would have been immediate and the inevitable result of any such daring adventure is almost absolutely certain.

"However much we individually or collectively may have made ourselves liable to just criticism in the matter of diagnosis or prognosis, and whatever doubts may be entertained by medical men as to the propriety of the treatment in certain respects, I cannot believe that one intelligent surgeon will hereafter think that at any period in the progress of the case the ball or the fragments of bone which it sent before it could have been successfully removed; nor, indeed, that any serious attempt in that direction would not have resulted in speedy death. Viewing the case in the light of our present knowledge I am prepared to affirm that surgery has no resources by which the fatal result could have averted."

Some Familiar Sayings.

Manchester Times.

Shakespeare gives us more pithy sayings than any other author. From him we call: "Count their chickens ere they are hatched." "Make assurance doubly sure." "Look before you leap." "Christmas comes but once a year." Washington Irving gives us the "Almighty dollar." Thomas Norton queried long ago: "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while Goldsmith answers: "Ask no questions and I'll tell you no lies." Thomas Tusser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "A ill wind that turns no good." "Better late than never." "Lock ever the door." "Batter down that is rolling will gather no moss." "All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras." Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair." "Men are but children of the larger growth." "Through thick and thin." "Of two evils I have chosen the least." "The end must justify the means" are from Matthew Prior. We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again." Cowper tells us that "Variety is the spice of life." To Milton we owe "The Paradise of Fools." From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power," and Thomas Southern reminds us that "Pity's akin to love." Dean Swift thought that "Bread is the staff of life." Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and "The distance that lends enchantment to the view." "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Keats. Franklin says "God helps those who help themselves," and Lawrence Sterne counfours us with the thought that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Some of Garfield's Last Words.

So little of complaint or repining was heard from the sick bed of the late president, so heroic was his persistent cheerfulness, that the impression grew general that he suffered very little, and that he was not aware of the gravity of his condition. This was an error, and is calculated to detract from the true grandeur of the example which this great man has left us in his death. His sufferings were terrible and almost constant. In one of the last dreadful days at Elberon a spasm of pain seized him when his wife was present. He tried to conceal his agony from her, but she observed he was suffering, and asked: "What hurts you dear?" He replied, "It hurts only to live!" He was courteous and cheerful to all about him, even after all hope of recovery had gone from him. Talking on the last day with Colonel Rockwell, knowing his end was near, whether he had done manly, kindly, whether he had done enough, to be remembered, he said, "Rockwell, I fully realize my situation," and then after a long silence, said with pathetic intensity, "Do you think my name will have a place in human history?" To which his friend answered, "Yes, a grand one, but a grander place in human hearts." Even before the light to Elberon he knew that he would not live, and yet he heartened and cheered every one around his bedside with his own indomitable courage. But he did not attempt to deceive himself. When, on one occasion, he was wheeled on his bed from his own room across the hall, Colonel Rockwell said, "You have made this short journey so well that you can easily attempt a longer one." "Yes," he replied, "it can easily be made into the long, long journey home."

Lincoln's Death-Bed.

Regular correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1881.—The death of President Garfield recalls that other time when a nation was shocked by the assassination of a president.

After the death of Abraham Lincoln two pictures were painted which purported to represent the death scene, and one of them, that drawn by Littlefield belongs to Mr. Alexander Gardner of this city, the well-known photographer of army scenes and incidents. The copy is a steel engraving about twenty by thirty inches in size, and represents twenty-three figures beside that of the dying president. In the office of General Charles H. Crane, assistant surgeon-general of the United States army, hangs another picture representing the same scene, drawn by another artist, who seems rather to have had in view the introduction, and grouping of faces well known to the public than to produce an historically accurate picture. Mr. Gardner was kind enough to lend me his picture, and to send it to General Crane's office, where it was loaned against the wall just under the other. Before them sat two persons whose portraits are shown—General Joseph K. Barnes, then, as now, surgeon-general of the army, and General Crane, who then held his present position. Both of them are seated in accuracy of detail—that is, as to position—the Littlefield picture was the one to be regarded as historical. In this Mrs. Lincoln is shown kneeling at the president's feet with her face buried in the bed covering, while in the other picture she is not shown at all. General Barnes sits at the left of the pillow, leaning his head forward on his hand and anxiously watching the face of the dying man. Behind General Barnes stands Senator Sumner, on whose shoulder Major Robert T. Lincoln, the present secretary of war, is leaning weeping. At the head of the bed, leaning on the low rail, stands General Grant, who holds with both hands the head of the president. To the left of General Crane, just at the corner of the bed, stands Secretary Stanton, while grouped in the rear of these stand Postmaster-General Deming, Quartermaster-General Meigs, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary Usher, and Dr. Bliss. Just in the rear of Mrs. Lincoln's kneeling figure stands the well-known Rev. Dr. Gurley, the pastor and loving friend of Mr. Lincoln. On the foot of the bed to the left sits Dr. Robert K. Stone, formerly a celebrated physician of this city, and on the foot of the bed on the right side is Mr. Williamson, the tutor of "little 'Tad' Lincoln. These two gentlemen were engaged during the long hours in nothing but the pulsations of the arteries in the feet and ankles. At the right, beyond the foot of the bed, stand grouped together Vice-President Johnson, Secretary Welles, Mr. Luigi McCulloch (then the comptroller of the currency and afterward President Johnson's secretary of the treasury), and General Sherman and Augur. Near in the foreground stands Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and just in the rear of him, in a rocking chair, is a woman, a representative in congress, a Taft of the army and Senator Collamer of Vermont are standing in the immediate foreground on the right, and the remaining figures is that of Colonel John Hay, who stands near the head of the bed with his head turned and gazing down into the face of his dying chief.

The singular fact has been mentioned that a number of persons who were in attendance at the bedside of President Lincoln were also present at that of his unfortunate successor soon after he was shot. Some of those who were at both scenes are not represented in this picture, as General Barnes and Crane agree that a hundred persons present at various times during the night. Among those at both bedside were General Barnes, General Meigs, General Crane, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Norris of the army, Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln of this city (whose portrait is not shown in the Littlefield picture) and Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of President Lincoln—seven in all—while another, the tutor Mr. Williamson, called at the Executive mansion, but was not in the sick room. Mr. Williamson, who is a Scotch gentleman, was the tutor of Mr. Lincoln's younger children—Willie, who died in 1863, and Thaddeus or "Tad," whose mischievous, merry pranks so often amused his father and the visitors at the White House, and who died only a few years ago. Mr. Williamson now holds a position in one of the bureaus of the treasury department.

Of the persons represented in the picture which the distinguished officers referred to above thought the most accurate, twelve are yet living. Two prominent public men who were present at Mr. Lincoln's bedside are omitted in each of the pictures, viz., Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio and Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, both of whom are now dead. Among those who represented death has claimed four. Out of the five members of the cabinet who were in attendance, Secretary of War Stanton, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary of the Interior Usher, and Secretary of the Navy Welles, are gone. The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fessenden, was in Maine, while the secretary of state, Mr. Seward, lay high unto death from the knife of the assassin Payne, and his eldest son, who was then one of the assistant secretaries of state, lay in another room also dangerously wounded in the effort to save his father from death, so that but one member of the last cabinet of President Lincoln survives—ex-Governor Dennison, who lives at Columbus, Ohio. Of others who were present General Henry W. Halleck, who was Mr. Lincoln's chief of staff and senior major-general in the army; died on June 9, 1872, at Louisville, Ky., where he was on duty in command of the military division of the Pacific; his widow is now the wife of General Cullin of the army, and lives in New York city. Senator Jacob Collamer of Vermont died in 1866. The Rev. Dr. Gurley did not long survive his dead friend, and his widow and family now live in this city. Dr. Stone, whose reputation as a surgeon was widely known, died about 1868, leaving a very large estate. His family now live in the old family residence in Fourteenth street, near the Ebbitt house. Mr. Nicolay, who was then one of the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln, was in Boston at the time of the murder. He is now marshal of the United States supreme court.

In the course of conversation with General Barnes and General Crane the following general information was obtained: Both were so much engaged with their illustrious patient during the night that neither noticed many of the people who came and went continuously. General Barnes retained his position by the side of the bed during the whole time until the end. Mr. Lincoln's wound was so located that it was impossible for him to have felt any pain after the instant the fatal shot struck him, although two and perhaps three times he slightly lifted his shoulders and gave slight convulsive shudders. There was no hope from the first. During much of the time during the weary hours of the night General Crane stood leaning over the head of the bed, as shown in the Littlefield picture, holding both his hands under the back of Mr. Lincoln's head. This was done to lift the head sufficiently away from the pillow to enable the blood to flow. When the wound was clean and the breathing became quiet and easy, the head was allowed to rest again on the pillow; but on each recurrence of the labored struggles of breathing the same operation was repeated until relief came again. The room where Mr. Lincoln died was a small one in the rear building of the Peterson house on Tenth street, opposite the scene of the tragedy, and on the first floor. It had evidently been intended for a dining room, as houses are commonly built here, but was then used as a bedroom. Mrs. Lincoln and her little son "Tad," Major Robert Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Miss Harris and other friends, remained most of the night in another room near by, but made frequent visits to the bedside. Once for some time Mrs. Lincoln sat beside the bed, on the left side, with "Tad" leaning on her arm. The boy finally became frantic with grief, and was removed by Mr. Lincoln and was not present at the last moment. Just before the end Major Lincoln was standing by the bed, when his mother, who had been told that death was near, came hurriedly into the room and, throwing herself on her knees at the bedside, buried her face over the hand of her dying husband and gave way to an intense burst of sorrow, and was so kneeling when Mr. Lincoln's spirit passed away. Major Lincoln, who was then standing just in rear of his mother and witnessing her grief, could no longer control his own feelings, and turning quickly, threw his arms around the neck of Senator Sumner, and dropping his head on the senator's shoulder, sobbed as only a strong man will under great sorrow. All those present were persons who had been brought into personal contact with Mr. Lincoln, and he, like President Garfield, was a man who excited in the breasts of those who knew him the heartiest feeling of personal affection.

Of the staff of surgeons who have been in charge of President Garfield, three were at the scene of Mr. Lincoln's death—General Barnes, Dr. Bliss, who was then in the army and in charge of an immense hospital here, and Dr. Robert Reymann, who was then in the army, and while not actually present in the room of the sufferer, was in waiting in an adjoining room as an assistant to Dr. Bliss. In addition to this the strange coincidence goes farther, as among the other medical men who, at times, were by President Garfield's bedside, and who were also with Mr. Lincoln, are Surgeon Basil Norris, United States army, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln.

German Camp Life.

A military correspondent of the London Times, writing from Alfeld, gives the following graphic description of the camp of the Twelfth division lying on the southern slope of the Oesterwind hills. "The camp was then a representative in congress, a Taft of the army and Senator Collamer of Vermont are standing in the immediate foreground on the right, and the remaining figures is that of Colonel John Hay, who stands near the head of the bed with his head turned and gazing down into the face of his dying chief.

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Marriage in the Fifteenth Century.

How were young ladies dealt with and how were marriages managed in the fifteenth century? If this generation of young ladies have any notion of it, they will rejoice that they were not born to be married four hundred years ago. They know very well that if they had been born to their duty and trained up their parents in the way that they should go, they may choose for themselves, with or without discrimination as the case may be. Neither they nor their parents may have taken the view which I recollect to have heard from Mr. Rogers that it does not much signify whom one marries, as one is sure to find next morning that it was somebody else; but though they may not be prepared to go quite this length, yet, from one cause or another, the young in their wilfulness and strength will not seldom act, and the old in their impotence concede, in such sort that they might seem not to stop far short of it. It was otherwise in the last century. Parental rigor in those days could hold its own as firmly as the parish stock; and there was but one escape—the flight to history. The sanctuaries known now only to some resorted to by me by a quotation (given to me by a grandson of the parties) from a letter written, not, however, to the parents of the lady (for she was an orphan), but to her guardians, beginning thus:

"Gentlemen: Your unnatural behavior to your ward, Miss —, induced her, however reluctantly, to take a journey to Scotland, in

which she allowed me the honor of accompanying her."

The shackling of restraint in this century may have better results on the whole than the "unnatural behavior" of the last, but it sometimes leads to impromptu arrangements by young people which may seem not to have been made with a sufficient sense of their seriousness. I have known of a proposal of this century by a young gentleman to a still younger lady who gave this ready reply: "Oh yes, let us be married. It will be such awful fun!" I trust that her somewhat sudden and sanguine expectations were fulfilled. I have no reason to think that they were not. But there is something to be said for taking time on such occasions, and looking before and after.

An Irving Anecdote.

The Biographer.

At the times the "unexpected" very frequently happens. Mr. Pinero was once acting the part of Oliver to Mr. Irving's Louis the Eleventh, when he saw a large tree, whose topmost branches extended to the theatrical heavens, and which formed a prominent feature in the rustic scene in the third act, exhibit a decided inclination to betray the unfortunate rootlessness which stage conditions require, and to expose the insufficiency of its fastening to the iron rod at its back. He communicated the fact in a whisper to Louis the Eleventh, who, in no way disconcerted, replied, equally sotto voce, "Hold it up, then, my boy, hold it up," and went on with the scene. Now, Mr. Pinero, not being of the herculean strength and colossal proportions which such a labor demanded, after grappling with the tree for some moments, felt that the thing must come down, and cover the stage in its fall. He accordingly gave due warning that his strength was exhausted and the crisis arrived. Down came the tree with a crash. Mr. Irving then bethought him of a happy idea. "Where is the Dauphin?" Louis the Eleventh asked. "I don't know," seemed the obvious answer of the disconcerted barber to this unexpected query. "They let us go and find him," was the equally obvious rejoinder. Exeunt king and minister accordingly, and the curtain is rung down for a few moments during which everything is restored to its place. Arrived behind the scenes, Louis the Eleventh's only remark to his minister was, "Why the deuce didn't you hold it up, my boy?"

General Garfield's Favorite Hymn.

The following beautiful hymn was the favorite one of the late president, and whenever he visited Hiram, by his request it was always sung:

No, reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee
And day begins to fade?

Why stand ye idle, waiting,
For reapers more to come?
The golden time is passing,
Why stand ye idle, dumb?

Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
And gather in the grain,
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

The Master calls for reapers,
And shall He call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?

Mount up the heights of wisdom,
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge,
That human hearts should know.

Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden charter
Shall be thy reward.

Individuals may wear for a time the glory of our institutions, but they carry it not to the grave with them. Like rain-drops from heavenly dew they pass through the circle of the shining bow and add to its lustre, but when they have sunk in the earth again the proud arch still spans the sky and shines gloriously on.—James A. Garfield.

A poet has said that in individual life we rise "on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things," and the republic rises on the glorious achievements of its dead and living heroes to a higher and nobler national life.—James A. Garfield, 1880.

I look forward with joy and hope to the day when our brave people, one in heart, one in their aspirations for freedom and peace, shall see that the darkness through which we have traveled was but a part of that stern but beneficent discipline by which the great dispenser of events has been leading us on to a higher and nobler national life.—James A. Garfield.

Is the Sun Hot?

H. K. Rogers in Science.

The battery of mundane construction—our best aid and interpreter in the reading of universal phenomena—while it is the developer of heat, light and power, is itself neither luminous, hot, nor magnetic. To explain the effects of the sun, therefore, there is not the least reason to infer that it is itself luminous, or even warm. Potential action generated in a dark, cold body may produce great heat, light and attraction, at a distance from the seat of activity, and what is thus wrought artificially, in a small way, may surely be done naturally, and in a tremendous fashion, by the grand forces of the sun.

The same process develops sunlight. If lines be drawn from the sun to the earth, tangent to both, these lines will enclose a tapering space, the sun at the big end, the earth at the small end, and the space between a truncated cone. This space may be designated the solar cone or cone-space. Within this space incessant circulation is going on, and all the phenomena of gravity, heat, light, are produced through their reciprocal activity. The field of encounter between the forces of the sun and earth is our atmosphere, and in the collision light is generated. Being thus conditioned upon the atmosphere, light and heat cannot be found in space beyond the lines of the solar cone.

It is to be observed that light rapidly diminishes in the direction of the sun, even as we have seen to be the case with heat. Beyond the lower portion of the atmospheric mass, there is no dazzle; and the human eye in looking upon the great orb is not dazzled. Thus the exceeding brilliancy which characterizes the sun's rays, so far from being a phenomenon located in the sun itself, as is the popular and even the scientific conception, is actually confined to the lower strata of our atmosphere.

If light were transmitted to us from the sun in perfect intensity, the entire vault of heaven must appear as luminous as our sun.

The sun is therefore not the manufacturing place and distributing reservoir of actual light and heat; it is rather the source from whence the whole solar system is supplied with the invisible, potential light and heat, which become developed where it is required. The

great central orb may therefore be regarded as like unto the earth, on its surface, and in its surroundings, namely, a dark, cool, habitable body.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont on the Garfield Family N. Y. Herald.

Making visits in Washington one day in the spring of 1870, I returned that of Mrs. Garfield, and after going into her house I was a little put out to be told by the servant that "it was a mistake, for Mrs. Garfield was out." March weather is so rough in Washington that a throat subject to bronchitis flinches from passing from the shelter of a carriage across those wide, wind-swept pavements into the warm houses and back again oftener than necessary. So when the servant ran down to ask that I would come again, that "the general's mother had read the card and wished to see me," I went back, chiefly moved by the habit of never willingly disappointing a child or an aged person. Little children believe in the good will of every one, while the old—what disappointments have they not met!

I was glad then that I did go back. Now the historical picture that visit gave me makes me speak this word for the mother of General Garfield.

Mrs. Garfield wished to see and know me because of "my (her) son's" (such tender pride in the little words!) deep interest in and work for the cause we all had done our best for in 1866, and had continued to work for until the war closed that chapter of the nation's history.

She was very small and quiet, but full of fresh interest in and clear knowledge of events and men, and understood large motives; a woman who had shared the life of a growing man and a growing nation. Turning up to more personal topics and the bringing up of boys, which she dwelt on as so much the mother's work, Mrs. Garfield told us of her own "good son." I had with me a New York friend, still young and only knowing surface conventional life. Her eyes were not as this mother told—quite simply and as a matter of course—of her lonely early life and its struggles and privations, and now of the exceeding great reward she had in "my (her) son's" success and his loving care for her; of the place he gave her in his life, and in this new home where—all the war and dangers safely ended (!)—they were to dwell together in peace.

Just then General Garfield himself entered. Hearing I was there he came in to see me, going first, however, to his mother and giving her the evidently accustomed kiss of greeting, and still holding her hand thanked me for "coming back to please his mother."

So I see them. The little gray mother at rest in the love of the good son; she so frail and spent with the battle of life; he so nobly strong and bright and glad.

He did not look so when I saw him next, this last May, when the Farragut statue was unveiled. The light had gone out; both form and face were stamped with endurance and hard resolve, in place of the bright, spontaneous courage so marked on his earlier face. When a man has been the target for the poisoned arrows of a presidential campaign, he may be as stoical as an Indian, but the scars remain.

And this marked change was still more noticeable the last time I saw the president—on the 17th of June. We know that the following morning, the 18th of June, had been originally fixed by his assassin as the time for his act. That morning I too left Washington on the same train. How unconscious we all were of the close lying tragedy.

Something had to be referred to the president, and I had gone down to see it through the necessary departments, ending with an appointment from the president. "For four o'clock this afternoon," I was there punctually, when the president came in and dropped—not sat down, but let himself go—into an armchair; a fixed sadness was on his face, and the loss of all red tinge from the skin made me tell him I was glad they were both going away from that unhealthy house. Mrs. Garfield's dangerous illness had, I knew, greatly grieved him. But beyond that was a look of

O, life! how little worth:
O, weary, weary earth!

The look of one who has got behind the scenes and counts the cost and finds it great.

The rest by the sea at fated Elberon restored much of his own manner and look, but I did not see him again. To me he remains as I saw him the first and the last times—the fond, good-souled, holding the hand of his little mother, and pleased with one who had given her a pleasure, and the considerate gentleman who went out of his troubled and crowded time, had sent for me that he might say personally what might have been put in writing.

From the outside no one can judge, but it seems like instinctive wisdom that that mother and son should have been apart when the end came. What if it should end his feeble life? She had never counted the cost of being a mother. For myself I would have better liked that the mother heart that answered to his every baby cry had been beside him when his great heart broke; that the hand I had seen so fondly outstretched to hers should have found hers also when he was reaching out into the great darkness.

This family has been long held under the burning glass of public inspection. Out of the scrutiny has come one unbroken impression of respect and tenderest pity. Their uprightness and simplicity, their united and blameless domestic life, their genuine Christian silence and dignity have roused to expression the best underlying feeling of our whole country, and found response throughout the world—most beautifully from England. It was a good thought to take from death the added sting of poverty; and the original sin named has been more than made up. The power of the American people rarely finds expression. Its usual form is only a delegated power through their representatives; but where they can act directly the expression is, singularly true and forcible. Often our nation has shown it has the heart to feel and the hand to give, and never has it expressed itself so unitedly and so overwhelmingly as now. And I am sure I saw the feeling of many and many a son, when I suggest, that part of the remaining gift of the people should be set aside for the venerable mother of our dead president. Looking back—past the agony, past the conflicts of power—back to the quiet time when where I saw him in his home with his mother, I realize how this would meet his feeling. It is beyond our aid. But there comes before me clearly the bright, frank manner of his saying, "Thank you for giving a pleasure to my mother."

The bodies of two Americans were found near El Paso last week. It appears that they had killed each other while engaged in a fight.

CONKLING FORSAKEN.

The New York State Convention

Strongly Anti-Conkling and Independent.

The Meeting Harmonious--Nominations Acceptable.

The Convention Discussed by the Press.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The republican state convention assembled at 9 o'clock with a full attendance. Members of the press were excluded, but it was learned that the proceedings were harmonious. Chairman Platt conducted the proceedings with impartiality. General Sharpe spoke in favor of Frank Hiscoc, of Syracuse, as temporary chairman of the convention, and Hiscoc was agreed upon. The selection seemed to give general satisfaction, and even those who opposed his nomination gave in their adherence, and, when the decision was announced, declared they would abide by the result. A better feeling prevailed, and there is every reason to hope that had feeling engendered by the failure of the conference committee to agree, is in a good part dissipated, and the disruption of the convention anticipated has been averted. It was past 10 o'clock when the committee's deliberations were ended. The members then hastened to the academy of music to be in attendance by 11 o'clock, when the convention is to be called to order.

The republican state convention was called to order at 11.15 a. m. by ex-Senator T. C. Platt. The Academy of Music was crowded. He made touching allusions to the death of the late President Garfield, and prayed God to comfort the widow and fatherless children, and asked that strength and wisdom be given the president, and that peace and harmony prevail. Then followed a call of delegates. On the call of Platt's name as a delegate there was immense cheering. The name of C. M. Depew on the other side was called a few minutes afterwards, and was received with tremendous cheers. A notice of contested seats was given, and the chairman announced that the papers be referred to the proper time to the committee on contested seats. On conclusion of the roll-call the secretary read the call for the convention.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.
Ex-Speaker Sharpe, in a short speech, proposed Hon. Frank Hiscoc as temporary chairman. His speech was cordially received. Mr. Hiscoc, with considerable warmth, declined. Theodore M. Pomerey, from Cayuga, then proposed that, as Hiscoc's name had been proposed against his wishes, that Senator Warner Miller's name be mentioned as temporary chairman. On this, amid great cheering, the ages and noes were ordered. The vote resulted as follows: Total vote, 488; Warner Miller received 298, and Hiscoc 190; Miller's majority, 108. This announcement was received with loud applause.

THE CONTENTS IN ONEIDA AND OSWEGO COUNTIES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The opinion prevails among delegates generally that the contests in Oneida and Oswego counties will be brought before the committee on contested seats with earnestness on the part of the stalwart contestants, as if a majority of the convention was not adverse to their admission. The committee will be aided in its work by the adjudication that was had at the judicial convention in Syracuse.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Secretary Johnson, of the republican state committee, was unable to say this afternoon which set of delegates from the contested districts of Oneida and Oswego counties would be placed on the roll. Doubtless it would be presented to the state committee at its meeting in the morning, and the decision then be made. There was some talk this afternoon that both sets of delegates from these counties would be allowed to go on the roll.

THE ANTI-STALWART DELEGATES.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The anti-stalwart delegates and their friends held a conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Senator Miller's room in the Fifth Avenue hotel. It was largely attended, and a free interchange of views respecting the course to be pursued by the convention was had.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The convention was called to order at 9.15. At 8.15 the delegates and onlookers joined in singing "Marching through Georgia" and other patriotic songs. Finally George Wm. Curtis' name was called and the shouting changed to cheering, but this in turn gave place to more songs, local politicians coming out strong in the popular airs. At 8.15 the convention was called to order.

THE BUSINESS COMMENCED.

Chair.—"The first business is the report of the committee upon contested seats. Is that committee ready?"

"Yes."
The report was then read and by it Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn, who has opposed Conkling people was given a seat in the convention. Others of his side from Brooklyn were also awarded seats.

The passage in the report upon the Oneida districts is as follows: In the first district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 12 to 4 that the sitting delegates are not entitled to their seats, but the following persons are: Samuel S. Low, Jr., I. Campbell, S. A. Millard, N. K. Paine. In the second district of Oneida your committee report that the sitting delegates are entitled to their seats, and that the following named persons are entitled to

seats: Samuel Campbell, M. H. Cody, Wm. J. Clark, Samuel H. Fox. In the third district of Oneida your committee report by a vote of 11 to 3 that the sitting members are entitled to their seats. By a vote of 10 to 1 the delegation, headed by ex-Senator Shale and known to be anti-Conkling, were awarded seats from Oswego. The sitting delegates from the fifteenth district, New York city, are both declared not entitled to their seats. These contestants are the leaders of the anti-machine. The central committee's report closed as follows: Your committee vote 10 to 1 to recommend this convention to the state committee with power subject of reconsideration and reorganization in all or any of the districts in the city of New York. The motion being made that a reported decision of the question, inasmuch as it relates to the resolution and to the recommendation, at the close Bliss' request prevailed, and the chair said: "The question is now upon the final resolution consideration." Bliss then moved the resolution be postponed until after the state ticket had been nominated. Carried.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW PRESIDENT.

The chairman announced the next business in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. Mr. Husted said: Mr. Chairman, your committee on permanent organization have unanimously agreed to name for president of this convention Chauncey M. Depew. [Tremendous applause.] The report was adopted. Mr. Depew then took the chair amid applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield, sympathy with his family, and confidence in the ability and integrity of Arthur and pledging support to his administration were adopted.

The committee on resolutions presented the following and they were adopted: "The republicans of New York declare as follows: We unite with our fellow citizens throughout the Union in deploring the ineluctable calamity which has befallen the country in the death of the late president, James Abraham Garfield. Under the kindly influence of American institutions and by the force of a noble manhood he rose from the humblest walks of life to the highest station. By his manliness and gentleness of nature, by public spirit and disciplined intelligence for public affairs, by strength of political organization blended with singular moderation of temper and urbanity of expression, and above all by that noble temper which alone composes angry states, reconciles parties and secures wise reform, he has singularly filled the great office to which he was elevated by the free choice of his fellow-citizens. At the opening of his administration he had every confidence of the country, by completing the refunding of the public debt, by exposing the vast system of public robbery, and by hastening the prosecution of the robbers by his frank declaration of the intention to ask aid of congress to restore the conduct of the public business to business principles, and by his triumphant vindication of the constitutional authority of the executive office. Suddenly stricken by a mortal blow he lay face to face with death for eighty days with such sublime serenity of courage unequalled for the cheerful patience and gracious courtesy that every heart of Christendom beat with sympathy and admiration and brought every nation to our side as friends and brothers. His name shines among the world's heroes and it is written upon American hearts with the names of Washington and Lincoln. Cherishing the memory of his brave, simple and manly character, inspired by his lofty aims and unsullied life, impressively warned by the circumstances of his assassination, we pledge ourselves anew to the great national objects to which the late president was devoted and which now are bequeathed to the party he so patriotically served and of whose name and fame he was justly proud.

We respectfully offer to the venerable mother, devoted wife and bereaved children of the late president the assurance of our deep and tender sympathy in a sorrow which only Divine power can console, but which has the alleviation that the spotless memory of the dead, the tearful gratitude of the country and the sincere grief of the world can afford. A female suffrage resolution was offered by ex-Speaker Husted, but no action was taken.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were announced in order, and General Joseph B. Carr was unanimously renominated for secretary of state. Ira Davenport was nominated for state comptroller in the place of James Wadsworth who declined a renomination. Leslie W. Russell was nominated for attorney general in place of Hamilton Ward, the present incumbent. The vote stood: Russell, 253; Ward, 281.

THE NOMINATIONS.

James W. Husted was nominated for state treasurer. A resolution that the state committee order the reorganization of the party in New York and Kings county met with strong opposition, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed. Ayes, 292; nays, 199. New York and Brooklyn opposed the reorganization, and claim that their vote at the presidential election made it unnecessary. The new state committee then announced the customary vote of thanks, which was passed, and the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Silas Seymour was nominated for state engineer, and Francis M. Finch for judge of the court of appeals. Both were by acclamation. Carrol D. C. Smith, of the committee on resolutions, then offered the following and it was agreed to:

Resolved, that we accept the conciliatory spirit that has characterized the proceedings of this body as a harbinger of enduring harmony and permanent success.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

It is made up of men of proved integrity and true patriotism, they are deserving of popular confidence and will discharge the duties of the several offices for which they have been named with conscious fidelity to the people and to the state.

PRESS COMMENTS.

New York, October 6.—The Evening Commercial (Conkling's organ) is intensely bitter

over the result of yesterday's convention, which it denounces as a fraud, declaring it a deception and says that catchpenny appeals and promises that have no substance make up the record of the day's work. It strongly intimates that Conkling's support cannot be had for the ticket, for how can he with self-respect offer his services to the men who by fraud, treachery, deception and the use of disreputable arts have secured control of the party and call themselves republican leaders!

The Tribune says that for the first time in many years republican opinion of New York has found expression in the state convention. One hundred and eight was the majority before which the Conkling machine went to the wall yesterday. If the voice of the republicans of the cities had not been stifled by the district association and had found as free expression as did that of their brethren in the rural districts, the convention would have been almost unanimous. The ticket nominated is made up of good material throughout, is well distributed geographically and is representative of both wings of the party.

The Times says: The convention yesterday may be called a reform convention. It leaves the party in a healthy and vigorous condition. There is no doubt that the action of the convention in breaking with the custom which has given the state committee so large an influence over the formal action of the party, will be approved. The candid tone which pervades the convention with reference to the south is an indication that it will require even more than the usual democratic facility to make a purely sectional issue again prominent.

The Herald says: The republican convention turned out to be as the Herald predicted, a very modern conservative tame affair. The opponents of Conkling carried the organization but seem to have used their power with dignity and reserve. Whether the harmony will last is another question but the anesthetic influence of Arthur as president will not be lost upon the republican convention.

The World says: The victory of the half-breeds in the convention simply bends the stalwarts to beat the republican ticket in the election. The nominations make a neat and complete step ladder and transom ticket. It is tolerably clear that the delegates who nominated such a ticket did it with confidence and well grounded expectation of its defeat.

MRS. GARFIELD

Corrects Some Misstatements Reported from the Sick Room.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Sun's Washington special says: It is asserted Mrs. Garfield has requested Dr. Boynton to withhold the statement which he had prepared relative to the autopsy and the general treatment of the president's case, as she is satisfied the president's wound was mortal and did not desire to have the controversy further prolonged. Many of the sayings attributed to Garfield were either misunderstood or were not correctly reported from the sick room; notably the saying: "Is it worth it to continue the struggle longer?" said to have been uttered in a statement made in the president's wanderings when he was evidently going over his work as a member of the electoral commission. "Is it worth while to go into this Florida business further?" On arriving at Long Branch he fell in a stupor from which it was difficult to arouse him and from which he did not rally until the next day. When he did arouse he was surprised to find where he was, requested to be taken away and said that he had asked to be taken to Mentor and wished to go there. He asked for Blaine and wondered he didn't come; but did not make a general request that all the members of the cabinet visit him. Toward the latter part of the time the physicians and attendants were compelled to satisfy his requests and commands with evasions.

A CABINET RUMOR.

Conkling Said to be Provided For.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The Ledger's New York special states positively that the president offered Conkling the position of secretary of the treasury and he has accepted, with the understanding that he will enter upon the duties of the office when the regular session commences. When the inside history of Jones' recent hasty errand to Utica and the president's subsequent visit to New York comes to be written, it will be found that it was to perfect this arrangement by which Conkling has been kept away from the convention.

Arizona Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A Tucson dispatch says: It has been reported that a change of commanders in Arizona has taken place. Col. MacKenzie succeeding Wilcox and that MacKenzie has put Major Biddle under arrest on representation of Agent Tiffany that the major's action had caused the late outbreak of the Chiricahuas.

A star special from Wilcox says: Major Biddle has not been placed under arrest either by MacKenzie or any one else. General Wilcox is commanding the department of Arizona and not MacKenzie. MacKenzie, who is Wilcox's junior, was sent to the department with part of the 4th cavalry, his own regiment. Being the senior officer except Wilcox in this department, it was requested that he should be placed in personal command of the operations in field under General Wilcox, who retains the command of a department, which of course includes MacKenzie and his operations.

A special from Benson says: Two men were found murdered this morning about three miles south of Benson, west of the Tombstone road. It is supposed they were killed by the Indians. Indications are that the light Tuesday evening in Dragoon had completely demoralized the hostiles and caused them to break up in small bands, which can be of little danger and can soon be annihilated.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—A dispatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: The following command came in this morning escorting the wounded. He says that from the time the command left the train at Dragoon station, the troops went on a gallop until Indians

drove them towards the plains when the Indians commenced throwing away their property. On the trail they found provisions, blankets, moccasins and money in buckskin bags. Two dead Indians were found.

One of the scouts took from the body of one of the Indians a discharge as a scout from a New Mexican company. Two cavalrymen were wounded and are now here. One was shot through the leg, and the other through the wrist.

Reports received this morning from Dragoon Summit says that a wounded Indian scout came here to the section house, saying the troops and the Indians were fighting again last night back of the first range of mountains, supposed to be Cochise's stronghold.

The Garfield Hospital.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—A meeting of citizens was held to-night to promote the establishment of a national Garfield memorial hospital in the city of Washington. It was announced that a subscription list would be prepared and it was recommended that the whole country and foreign nations should be asked to place a memorial hospital on a broad national and international basis of common humanity. Queen Victoria will probably head the list of the subscriptions from Great Britain and it is thought that other European nations will gladly contribute to the fund.

Gaitan's Indictment.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The indictment in the case of Gaitan has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer. It will not be given to the grand jury to-day, and owing to the absence of Scoville, counsel for the defense, in New York, it is possible that the body will not act upon it until next week.

Oil Fire at Port Jarvis.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Fire was discovered on an oil train on the Erie road at the crossing of the Delaware, three miles west of here. The train comprised fifty cars and when noticed on fire the train was stopped, part of the rear resting on the bridge. Fifteen cars were out of loose a few rods from the bridge and the engine on the rear drew them across the bridge. Each car exploded and volumes of flames shot hundreds of feet into the air and the burning oil and fragments of the tanks were thrown one thousand yards. The end of a tank was thrown across the Delaware river and the fire lasted until eight in the evening when the train was repaired and all trains proceeded. The telegraph wires were melted.

Old Mexico Items.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 6.—A letter from Durango says: Thos. Garrett and wife, the former of Indiana and the latter of New York, were murdered at Rio Chilo by a servant. The authorities are after him.

The government has contracted with Miercelles & Co. for the drainage of the valley and city of Mexico for nine million dollars. The company are all Mexicans.

Wool Manufacturers' Meeting.

BOSTON, October 6.—The annual meeting of the national association of wool manufacturers was attended by representatives of wool manufacturers in the United States. The secretary read papers upon the services of Gen. Garfield to the national wool industry.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

BURTON, N. H., October 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt here a little after midnight. It passed from the west to the east, and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of cars and the shock of buildings was perceptible.

Fire in Palaski.

OSWEGO, October 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the business part of the village of Palaski and several buildings on both sides of Main street were burned. A steamer has been sent there from this city.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 6.

Silver bars, 1.12 1/2.

Money, 6.

Government, higher.

Stocks closed firmer.

The following are the quotations:

BONDS.

United States 4's, 115 1/2; Northern Pacific, 107 1/2.

4 1/2's, 112 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 106 1/2.

6's, 109 1/2; K. P. (Denver div.), 110 1/2.

6's, 109 1/2; K. P. & N. O. (div.), 110 1/2.

Union Pacific, 116 1/2.

Central Pacific, 114 1/2.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 118 1/2; Hannibal & St. Joe, 100.

Central Pacific, 124 1/2; Lake Shore, 118 1/2.

Norfolk & Western, 103 1/2; Erie, 97 1/2.

Texas Pacific, 97 1/2; M. & E. T., 97 1/2.

Kansas Pacific, 107 1/2; Phila. & Reading, 97 1/2.

New York Central, 109 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, 97 1/2.

St. Louis & N. O., 102 1/2; Erie, 97 1/2.

C. & N. O., 97 1/2; Michigan Central, 97 1/2.

C. & N. W., 122 1/2; D. & N. W., 122 1/2.

D. & H. G., 102 1/2; Canada Southern, 97 1/2.

Wabash, 47 1/2; Panama (offered), 35 1/2.

W. U. Tel. Co., 49 1/2; W. F. & Co. Ex., 129 1/2.

Am. Union Tel. Co., 97 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 115.

A. & P. Tel., 100 1/2; C. & I. Co., 100.

MINING STOCKS.

Amic, 30; Hunkley, 100.

Bodie, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Boulder, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Big Pittsburg, 115; Hunkley, 100.

Big Mountain, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Basick, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

Breco, 100; Hunkley, 100.

GRAVES OF OUR RULERS.

Gravestone Honored by the Duet of Dead Presidents.

Boston Herald.

It is not a very difficult matter to prove that the United States is an ungrateful republic, if her neglect of her dead presidents is to be taken as complete evidence of it, without any counterbalancing testimony. Not even the states in which the presidents are buried are known to most people. The graves of a number of them are unmarked with a monument, while those of others are cared for with scarcely the attention due to the lowest citizen. There are a few noble exceptions, but it is not the United States that has been grateful, but the state of the dead one's nativity or his personal friends.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The grave of the first president, the father of his country, has been visited by so many thousands of Americans and foreigners that it will be of very little interest to the majority of readers to peruse a description of the place now. The Mt. Vernon association has taken good care of the first president's last resting place. Washington's remains were deposited in their present receptacle in 1837. The vault was built in accordance with the provisions of the president's will. It is of brick, with an arched roof. Over the gateway, in a marble tablet, is the simple inscription: "Within this enclosure rest the remains of General George Washington." Two coffins lie in the vestibule of the vault; the first is that of Washington, the other that of Martha Washington.

JOHN ADAMS.

Beneath the Unitarian church of Quincy, Mass., may be found the remains of two American presidents. The church was completed in 1828, and the body of John Adams was removed from the family vault in the cemetery just across the street into the room beneath the church. John Quincy Adams' body was placed in the same room in 1848. The bodies lie in leaden caskets placed in cases heavy from solid blocks of stone. The tombs are seldom visited, and the apartment is kept dingy and dirty. In the church room above may be found the following inscription: "Beneath these walls are deposited the mortal remains of John Adams, son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams, second president of the United States. Born 10-30, Oct. 1735. On the 4th of July, 1776, he pledged his life, fortune and sacred honor to the independence of his country. On the 23d of September, 1789, he affixed his seal to the definitive treaty with Great Britain, which acknowledged that independence and consummated the redemption of his pledge. On the 4th of July, 1826, he was summoned to the independence of immortality and to the judgment of his God. This house will bear witness to his piety, this town, his birthplace, to his munificence, history to his patriotism, posterity to the depth and composure of his mind."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

On the other side of the pulpit is the tablet containing the inscription to the other Adams. It reads thus: "Near this place repose all that can claim the name of John Quincy Adams, son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams, sixth president of the United States. Born 1-19, Jan. 1767, amidst the storms of civil commotion, he nursed the vigor which inspired a Christian. For more than half a century, whenever his country called for his labors in either hemisphere or in any capacity, he never spared them in her cause. On the 24th December, 1846, he signed the second treaty with Great Britain, which restored peace within her borders. On the 23d of February, 1848, he closed his eyes in the fullness of his life, after a life of his youth by dying at his post in her great national council. A son worthy of his father, a citizen shedding glory on his country, a scholar ambitious to advance mankind, this is the man who lies here." The church itself is built of Quincy granite and surrounded by elms and horse chestnuts.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In the thick growth of woods, a few hundred yards to the right of a road leading from Charlottesville, Va., to Monticello, may be seen the grave of Thomas Jefferson, in a little enclosure, with thirty others. An obelisk, nine feet high, marks the spot. The base has been chipped away, and the monument looks like a rough, meaningless stone. "Born April 2, O. S., 1743, died July 4, 1826," is put upon the base. Another inscription has been almost entirely obliterated.

On a fly-leaf of an old account book, Jefferson wrote this: "Choose some unfrequented vale in the hills, but a break that bubbling winds among the woods—no mark of human shape that has been there, unless the skeleton of some poor wretch who sought that place out to despair and die in. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks; intersperse some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family, the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue mountains." The old family house has been in ruins three years ago, and, situated by an old man, who made a living by demanding a fee from visitors.

JAMES MADISON.

At Montpelier, four miles from Orange, Va., Madison is buried. The grave is in the center of a large level field, in a lot about 160 feet square, surrounded by a good brick wall. On the gate is a sign, "Madison 1820." Four graves are here. Over one of them rises a round twenty feet high. A granite obelisk bears the inscription, "Madison, born March 16, 1751." By its side is a smaller shaft of white marble, inscribed, "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison, born May 29th, 1768; died July 8th, 1849." Two nephews are buried with her. The region round about is one of great natural beauty, and commands a view of the southwest mountains. At the southeastern edge of the adjoining woods is the home which Madison inherited when a child. It is well kept at the present date.

JAMES MONROE.

James Monroe is buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va. It is on a beautiful site. Five feet under ground, in a vault of brick and granite, the remains rest. On the sarcophagus, on a brass plate, is this inscription: "James Monroe, born in Westmoreland county, 28th of April, 1758; died in the city of New York, Fourth of July, 1831. By order of the general assembly his remains were removed to this cemetery, 6th of July, 1858, as an evidence of the affection of Virginia for her good and honored son." Over the monument is a Gothic temple twelve feet long and nine feet wide, resting upon four pillars on a foundation of dressed Virginia granite. A cast iron screen almost prevents a view of the monument within. The temple is painted a rich color and sanded. The iron is considerably rusted. Around it are beds of flowers and tall oaks.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson is buried at the Hermitage, his famous home, on the Lebanon pike, 11 miles from Nashville. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks his grave and that of his wife. It is placed in a corner of the garden. The grave is kept in good order. Three steps lead up to its foot. It is composed of eluted fluted Doric columns, supporting a plain entablature and dome, upon which stands an urn. Inside the space is ornamented with white stucco work. A pyramid resting on a square is the monument proper, and, nearly beneath it, the bases of the president. A stone corner of the inscription: "Gen. Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, died June 8, 1845." Jackson's wife is buried on the right of the pyramid.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren sleeps in the little village cemetery of Kinderhook, Columbia county. The president's grave is in the family lot. A granite shaft, 15 feet high, contains the following:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.
VINTH President of the U. S.
Born Jan. 5, 1781.
Died July 24, 1862.

There is no carving of any kind upon the inscription. It is in large black letters. The name of his wife appears upon another face of the shaft, while on the third is to be seen the name of a son. The house is at the southern end of the village, near the creek, a frame building, which has been entirely remodelled of late years. His other residence, two miles south of the town, is the property of farmers who live there.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The resting place of William Henry Harrison was brought prominently before the country three years ago by the desecration of his son's grave. It is situated at North Bend, a few yards from the tomb of the I. C. & L. R. R., where it entered the tunnel. The grave is a simple mound, unfenced, on a little knoll, and is shaded by beeches and other trees. There is no monument and no inscription anywhere to tell the story of the life of the departed hero. Since the desecration of Scott Harrison's grave, the mound has been improved somewhat. The vault has been cemented at the top in imitation of stone slabs. The iron gate on the left is now securely fastened, and some effort is made to keep the place in good order. The spot is a lovely one, and could be made by proper improvement to do honor to the remains of the hero of Tippecanoe.

JOHN TYLER.

The grave of John Tyler is practically unmarked. A little mound covered with bushes, just ten yards from the grave of Monroe, in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, is pointed out as a spot where a president's remains lie. At its head is a small magnolia tree, on the south is another magnolia, and on the north a young juniper tree. The grave is neither enclosed nor eurbed. Near by are the graves of Moore, of William Allen, one of Jeff Davis' bondsmen, of Dr. Lawrence Roane Warren, the philanthropist of England, and of "Little Joe," son of Jefferson Davis, killed in Richmond during the war. Near by are buried 16,000 confederate soldiers around a tall pyramid of

The convention at Canon City was harmonious.

The south means business, as the resolutions adopted at the Canon meeting show.

The venerable Thurlow Weed believes there will be harmony in the republican ranks.

The Canon convention was unanimous in one thing, and that was opposition to Denver.

The Denver Times urges the re-election of Assessor Roberts. The Times is for low assessments and low taxes.

The News quotes what Judge Belford remarks as to the cause of the defeat of Routt. It is a plain call for Judge Belford to affirm or deny.

Colorado Springs has the consolation of knowing whatever the result may be this fall, that she is universally considered the best location for the capital.

Telegrams report the fact that the English land bill is being discussed. The question will soon become a prominent one, and will be difficult to satisfactorily settle.

The Denver Times is for giving up all sectional discussion on the capital question. Then the Denver papers should stop publishing articles about "petered-out San Juan."

The action of Topeka in giving the contract for supplying the city with water works to contractors of this city is a compliment to the energy and talents of Messrs. Russell & Alexander.

Pauperism in Paris is carefully concealed by the government, by society and by the poor themselves, but yet there are more poor people there than in any other city of its size. The total of registered poor is 854,812.

Every citizen of Colorado Springs should say a word on the capital question in his business letters to different parts of the state. We have now only a little more than a month to work, and must use every energy.

It is idle to gossip concerning the cabinet changes which President Arthur is likely to make. He has said candidly that he will do nothing before the senate meets, and he has so far given no hint as to what he then proposes to do.

When Mr. Conkling found that he could not control the republican convention if he was a member and also that he could not be a member if he attended the convention, he with remarkable wisdom and statesmanship decided not to take an active part in the New York convention, and will probably stay at home with weak eyes.

If Secretary Blaine were to be sent to England and his place filled by James Russell Lowell, there would be less objection to the change. It is seldom we have public servants of the ability and patriotism of Mr. Lowell and the country would be unwilling that a re-distribution of offices should take place which shall deprive it of his services.

Canon City labored very hard and in good faith for the success of the late convention and is disappointed at the result of it. It will still have the solid support of Fremont and Custer counties with a fair following in the Gunnison. As a consolation we will say there is a precedent for putting the capital in the same city as the penitentiary. Jackson, Michigan, is that precedent.

Our republican county convention will soon be held, but there is little active interest in it, because there is no opposition to the present occupants. Mr. Husted has been for many years a member of the board of county commissioners during a period when our finances have been most ably and economically administered. So long as the present board will serve it should be re-elected. We may find as good men, but no better and it is not well to risk a change. Mr. E. J. Eaton, the county clerk, has been uniformly courteous, accommodating and prompt in the discharge of all his duties, and deserves the universal popularity he has. Mr. John Potter has been a reliable treasurer, and always shows a good balance sheet. Mr. McGovern is one of the best accountants in the county and his place could not be easily filled. His assessments have been made with remarkable accuracy and thoroughness. Sheriff Smith has made a good officer and faithfully attended to his duties. All these gentlemen are likely to receive a re-nomination and their administration of their several offices for the past term entitles them to a re-election.

It has been thought that there is some significance in the fact that ex-Senator Conkling carried all the New York assembly districts but one. But there is none. The management of the machine in New York City is peculiar and is likely, unless the machine is broken, to give Mr. Conkling a long lease of power there in controlling the organization. The machine consists of district associations having about ten thousand members which elect all delegates to republican conventions. New York City has 70,000 republican voters, but only 10,000 voters are allowed to participate in electing the delegates to state conventions who are to represent the views and wishes of the 70,000. Mr. Conkling has the majority of this 10,000 him, so that with less than 10,000 votes he absolutely controls the organization representing over seven times that number. So strictly is the rule carried out, that the Hon. A. D. McCook, who is a republican representative in congress from New York and of course well known in his district, was not allowed to vote at the caucus in the thirteenth assembly district, which is in his congressional district. Many other equally well-known and prominent republicans were refused a vote in that caucus, because they also were not members of the district association. Such high-handed proceedings as these are unrepresentative. No republican caucus should be recognized as regular which refuses the vote of anyone for any reason other than that he is not a republican. There can be no excuse for throwing out the vote of the republican member of congress by a republican caucus.

THE CANON CITY CONVENTION.

The Canon City convention, which was held on Tuesday, was by no means a failure, though it failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called. The convention was fairly representative of the southern part of the state, as it contained representatives from counties having two thirds of the population. But it was quite evident that the action of the convention would not be made binding on southern Colorado as a whole, because the question had not been agitated sufficiently to secure that unanimity of sentiment needed. It was thought that if the south had one candidate against Denver that it would add to Denver's vote, and possibly decide the election this fall, because no one city would control the southern vote. But if all the popular localities in southern Colorado were candidates, it would hold the vote of the south and prevent Denver from getting a majority this fall. Then there will be a second contest between Denver and some point south of the Divide which has next to the highest vote, and the convention pledged itself to support that place. This reduces the contest this fall to an informal ballot to show which city in Southern Colorado is the most popular, so that the southern vote may be concentrated upon it. The city so designated will then command the support of the south with unanimity which the candidate of the Canon convention would not have commanded.

THEN AND NOW.

On the 13th of this month the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown will begin at that place and continue until the 19th. All arrangements have been made, and representatives from Europe will join the American guests in making the occasion one of unusual interest. On the last day of the celebration the Yorktown monument will be unveiled. Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the continental congress voted to erect this monument, but at last it is completed and the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the combined forces of the American and French will be fittingly commemorated. The overthrow of Cornwallis was unexpected. He had been considered almost invincible, and when he at last suffered defeat at the hands of Greene and Gates, it is no wonder that the news was received with the wildest delight.

The Yorktown celebration, like other centennial celebrations, will suggest comparisons between our condition in 1781 and now. We were then in the weakest possible condition. We were at war with the strongest nation in the world. No words of sympathy came to us from other nations except from the French. We had no strong political organization, but we were held together by articles of confederation which were soon found too weak a bond. Our people were poor and almost discouraged by the unequal struggle we had kept up, and it was still a question whether we would succeed. We were a nation unrecognized, poor and weak, with our independence unacknowledged, with no strong political organization.

But the century has made wonderful changes. We are no longer an unrecognized power, but a leading one respected and honored. We have organized a political system which has stood the severest tests that could be given; the tests of rebellion and severe political strains like the electoral count. Our president has been shot down and another takes his place without any political excitement. A government of the people and for the people, is no longer an experiment. But aside from our political progress, we have made great commercial progress. Our then unknown resources have been discovered and partially developed, so that to-day we largely influence the markets of the world. Gold is accumulating here so rapidly that we are likely to become the money centre also. Prosperity has attended every enterprise. Peace now prevails with all nations.

But not alone in power, and progress is there a change from one hundred years ago. In the past century the old hatred of England has died. Then we were arrayed against the power of the throne; we fought long and bitterly against George III, while to-day it is proposed to pay the highest honors to his successor Queen Victoria. At the time of the Yorktown battle England called us rebels, and sought our destruction. To-day that nation cables us sympathy and joins in our sorrow. King George sent his armies against Washington; Queen Victoria sends a floral offering for Garfield. A century ago our people cried against the king; to-day they will sing God save the Queen. All hate is gone. There is peace between the two English speaking nations, and we are more truly now than heretofore children of old England, delighting to honor heart and soul, the old flag which we fought against so long ago. We may delight to celebrate that battle which gave us independence; we may look with pleasure on the progress we have made, and may take honest satisfaction in knowing that we are so strong and respected; but the centennial ceremonies at Yorktown will be more gratifying than ever because we can see and can realize the great change which time has wrought in our feelings for England, and English regard for us. It will be well to salute the English colors and to honor the name of Victoria.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

It is not likely that Gladstone imagined for one moment that the passage of the land bill would settle the Irish question. If he, or if any member of parliament believed so, they have only to recall the demonstration offered Parnell on Monday, to see that they were mistaken. The land act was necessary to right certain wrongs, and to regulate the relations existing between landlord and tenant. It is a just bill, and a valuable one to the Irish because it compels the landlord to do certain things, and because it gives tenants those rights which they sorely needed. The Irish people, and especially the fair minded, have declared they are willing to give the bill a trial, and Gladstone has been congratulated upon presenting them with it.

But the fact remains that the majority of the people of Ireland are not yet satisfied;

and they never will be contented until absolute independence is granted them. They desire to be entirely free from all English control, and it will avail nothing to have parliament introduced and pass bills of relief hoping to turn the Irish from their purpose. The issue must be met sooner or later, and perhaps it would be well for the English government to consider the question now and allow the Irish that which they will continue to demand. The land bill was passed because it had to be. Gladstone himself may have honestly desired to help Ireland, but many who voted in its favor did so because they realized the fact that something had to be done to satisfy Irish demands. The people of Ireland, and especially the agitators, know this, and they know too, that had they not continued demanding they would not have obtained even this relief. What is then the reason, they may naturally ask, why they cannot obtain independence for their country if they only keep up their agitation. Irish turbulence gained one relief and it may obtain another. The land act, too, has opened the eyes of the tenants. They have a greater sense of power than they have ever enjoyed and begin to realize the political possibilities before them. Legislative independence seems nearer to them now than ever, and with leaders determined to gain their object there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Irish question being forgotten and neglected.

What this agitation will lead to cannot of course be known, but some of the ablest men in England to-day say that there is a prospect of legislative independence being given sooner or later. Gladstone and Derby have both spoken of this chance but Gladstone described it as something which might occur in the far distant future. He finds it difficult no doubt to believe that it may not be so far away after all, and yet the fact of his recognizing the possibility even is proof that the English government is not at all certain what the future of Ireland is to be. Of one thing, we may be certain, Irish agitators will not rest until they gain what they wish, and that land acts and relief measures of every description will not compensate the people for what they suffer under coercion acts and the law of "suspects." Ireland will not silently submit for any length of time to alien rule.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S POLICY.

Murat Halstead had an interview with President Arthur on Saturday, the result of which he publishes in an editorial over his own signature. His testimony is of particular value as his dislike of Grant and Conkling has been strong and unceasing. He says: President Arthur is not looking well. He has the appearance of a man who has passed through great anxieties and mental suffering. There is gentleness about him that the country does not yet give him credit for. His last parting with President Garfield, during the heat of the New York warfare, was not only cordial but at the same time, he has been greatly grieved by the use of his name by the assassin Guitman, and by the theory of conferences at his house while Garfield was very low. The truth about the conference was that a few of Arthur's friends, finding him despondent, thought it wise to call upon him with the view of cheering him up by lively conversation. This fact one of them mentioned. After the death of Garfield, Arthur was hurried away to Washington, and left his personal affairs in confusion. He timed his trip to New York that it might be coincident with the vacation of the cabinet, while he could avoid the state convention.

He expressed, in the course of the conversation, I had the honor to have with him on Saturday, his solicitude about the Ohio election. He referred to the importance that the October election here usually had, and said that, under the circumstances of the country, it was especially so now. I told him it would, in my judgment, do good if he would allow me to state on his authority that he took that degree of interest in the contest in this state.

He replied that there was no objection to publishing what he said; on the contrary, it would give him great pleasure to have his words repeated to the people of Ohio if the friends of the republican cause believed they would have the tendency to remove all doubts or uncertainties. Senator Jones, of Nevada, whom I saw after seeing the president, expressed his gratification that the president had made the expression of opinion about the Ohio election of which I informed him, and gave him a still more positive and formal utterance might be had if thought desirable.

President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one. He enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with "much love toward none and charity for all."

Speaking of cabinet changes he says there is nothing definite about them. He thinks Blaine will remain until December, when he will take the English mission, and that Andrew D. White or ex-Senator Frelinghuysen are likely to be his successor. Attorney General MacVeagh will not remain in the cabinet unless earnestly requested by the president to do so, because he thinks the president should have the greatest freedom in selecting his advisers. If he retires Mr. B. H. Brewster of Philadelphia, who is retained in the Star route cases, is likely to succeed him. Mr. Lincoln is likely to remain. Mr. Windom wishes to retire. Mr. Kirkwood is likely to retire by the beginning of the next session of congress. Mr. Hunt is an old personal friend of Arthur's and is likely to remain. James will remain until next June when he will retire to take a fine business position. To sum up Blaine, Kirkwood and Windom are sure to retire on the meeting of congress. Lincoln, Hunt, James and possibly MacVeagh will remain longer. These speculations have more than ordinary interest because of their sources, and as Mr. Halstead has been conversing with the friends of Mr. Arthur, they are likely to be as near the truth as any.

Mr. Nelson W. Aldrich, who has just been elected to the senate from Rhode Island was born in Connecticut in 1841. He moved to Providence some years ago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in which he was remarkably successful. In 1872 he began to take a part in local politics and filled several offices with credit. In 1878 he was elected to congress and was re-elected last year. His short political career has shown him to be a man of great ability as an organizer. With all the leading party managers for Grant, he succeeded in carrying the convention for Blaine in May, 1880. He represents the young, active element in republican

politics in Rhode Island, though not the independent republicans. He is not a man of much education but has good common sense and great decision of character and will make a useful senator.

New York yesterday had its first republican convention for years representing the sentiments of the masses of the party. The machine was a terrible wreck. Not the least important event was the report of the committee on credentials which was in favor of modifying the organization in New York City. This will be the final act in breaking the power of the machine. The machine is often useful in keeping up the organization of the party, but when it assumes to be the party it should be destroyed.

The Chief of the very properly brings up the Morey letter before those papers which maintained it was genuine when the fact was patent that it was not. The News and Democrat both maintained it was genuine until after election, though Barnum's dispatches on which their statements were based were known to be incorrect. Repentance may now make them sorrowful but it is a pity they could not have shown some respect to the living Garfield. It should be a lesson to those papers which are so unscrupulous in attacking personal character for partisan purposes.

It may be a matter of interest to the indicted Denver journalists to know that the "Apple tree agent" has been to Canon City, and visited, among the places of interest, the penitentiary. The buildings are quite comfortable, work and food plenty. The warden informs us that it is the healthiest prison in the world as shown by statistics. Beside the outdoor recreations there is a good library to amuse the boarders in long winter evenings. Taken all in all, it will make a very comfortable home. So cheer up.

Postmaster General James proposes to effect two reforms in his department which will be very popular. He will recommend the reduction of letter postage to two cents and money orders at half the present charges. This is the effect of the difference between management of this department on political and business principles.

According to Murat Halstead General Grant has been the violent adviser of Arthur. He insisted on the removal of Blaine, James and Robertson immediately on Arthur becoming president. This leads us to be thankful that the ticket last year was not Garfield and Grant.

The Denver News may be correct in saying that Judge Belford said Senator Hill said certain things about ex-Governor Routt. But this does not justify it in stating that Senator Hill did say those things. There ought all ways to be an authority for such statements.

George William Curtis again takes his place in the republican state conventions in New York and is cheered. This is quite a change since 1877 when Conkling made his violent attack on him.

The convention yesterday showed that Mr. Arthur's change in affairs since he was removed from the New York custom house are not greater than those in Mr. Conkling's career for the same period.

The Denver papers are making the right kind of a canvas for the capital. They have succeeded thus far in antagonizing every district in Colorado.

The New York state convention will strengthen Mr. Arthur in being just to all sections of the republican party and carrying on the reforms Mr. Garfield began.

The Denver News should be successful at least in drawing out some kind of a letter from Judge Belford.

Wonders will never cease. A New York republican convention has spoken well of civil service reform.

The Capital Question.

Beginning with the city that aspires to be the capital and has the least prospects of success, we would mention Canon City, where now the state penitentiary is located. This city, we can safely say, has no claim whatever on the state for further patronage, as it now has received more than either its enterprise or prospects of future greatness merits.

Salida has been mentioned, but as most of the people of the state have been laboring under the impression that that is the name of some insignificant seaport in Old Mexico, it is not probable that she will loom up to any great extent in the coming contest.

Leadville, "that once so great but now so fallen city," has also been named; but the severity of her climate, and her lack of communication by railroad with different parts of the state, and the further fact that "the day of her destiny is over," and the star of her hope has declined, all render in highly improbable that she will be a dangerous rival in the coming contest.

The Pueblos, with their glorious future prospects, their unprecedented substantial growth, their favorable railroad connections, their commercial and manufacturing enterprises, have been very prominently spoken of. But unfortunately for them, the muddy water of the Arkansas divides them into separate cities, each organized under their own city government, and each nearly jealous lest the other shall surpass it in its ownward march to greatness. These cities have been termed the "Twin Sisters," but anyone conversant with the bitter spirit of rivalry which exists between them, will readily agree that they are not "a happy family." Consolidated and united, it is highly probable that Pueblo might carry off the glittering prize, but divided, with no possible hope of an amicable union, the Pueblos will even be second best in the fight; but disappointed and defeated they will remain as a monument to the truthfulness of the scriptural saying, "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Colorado Springs, with her salubrious climate, her ample hotel accommodations, and her healing waters, which are so far famed for their curative properties, as the "Pool of Siloam," or the famed healing presented by Saladin to the lion-hearted Richard, has been spoken of as a fit location for the capital. And while the Springs did not enter the arena of the contest, she has quietly and unostentatiously pressed her claims until she now occupies the position of being Denver's most formidable rival.

Denver the last and most probable city in the fight, needs no introduction to our people. Her commercial and manufacturing interests require no comment, and the superior advantage which she enjoys in already possessing the capital is evident to any unprejudiced observer. Yet if Denver sits down and idly awaits a victory, or if she directs all of her efforts against the divided forces of the republic, thinking that Colorado Springs is sleeping, she may yet mourn a signal defeat. "They thought they slept," "Those sons who kept the names of honored sires," and slumbered while the darkness crept around their vital fires. But aye the Golden Horse-Shoe Knights the old dominion keep. Whose faces have been enchanted ground, But not a knight asleep.

Presidency of the Senate.

Denver Republicans. That the people meant that the government of the country should for four years remain in the hands of the republicans there is no doubt. They clearly recorded this wish at the ballot-box, last year. The more liberal of the democrats advance this plea in justification of their proposed support of a republican for the presidency of the senate. Then, too, attempt to disguise as we may, the country is full of "cranks," who from insane desires for notoriety, or other causes, would not hesitate to kill the president. The political "crank" is most to be dreaded. The election of a democratic president of the senate would give additional inducements for the assassination of President Arthur. This fact is fully recognized and appreciated, and has had great weight with the senators in bringing about an understanding and will largely influence them to support the compromise.

His Appeal.

Denver Tribune. After the senatorial contest Roscoe Conkling said that he would appeal to the people. He has appealed to the people, and the decision of the dead president will be sustained.

Not a Happy Lot.

Denver Tribune. Governor Plafin got back from the east just in time to be confronted by another Ute complication. Like the policemen in the "Pirates of Penzance," taking one consideration with another, our gubby's lot is not a happy one.

His Party's Wish.

Cincinnati Commercial. Senator Ben Hill will receive the general sympathy of the public for the misfortune of the loss of a quarter of his tongue, but there have been times when his party might have wished that he had no tongue at all.

A Good Fight.

Gothic Miner. Colorado Springs is making a good fight for the capital. She ought to have it.

Intelligent Advocacy.

Leadville Herald. If Colorado Springs does not secure capital honors it will not be because of the lack of earnest, persistent and intelligent advocacy on the part of her newspapers.

THE SYMPATHY OF NATIONS.

The Close of Dr. Brooks' Sermon on Westminster Abbey, July 4, 1880.

From "The Candle of the Lord" and Other Sermons.

MY FRIENDS:—May I ask you to linger while I say to you a few words more, which shall not be unsaid to what I have been saying, and which shall, for a moment, recall to you the sacredness which this day—the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence, has in the hearts of us Americans. If I dare—generously permitted as I am to stand this evening in the venerable abbey, so full of our history as well as yours—to claim that our festival shall have some sacredness for you as well as us, my claim rests on the simple truth that to all true men the birthday of a nation must always be a sacred thing. For in our modern thought the nation is the making-place of men. Not by the traditions of its history, nor by the splendor of its corporate achievements, nor by the abstract excellencies of its constitution, but by its fitness to make men, to begot and educate human character, to contribute to the complete humanity, the "perfect man" that is to be—by this alone each nation must be judged to-day. The nations are the golden candlesticks which hold aloft the candle of the Lord. No candlestick can be so rich or venerable that men shall honor it if it holds no candle. "Show us your man," land cries to land.

In such days any nation, out of the midst of which God has led another nation as he led ours out of the midst of yours, must surely watch with anxiety and prayer the peculiar development of our common humanity, which that new nation is made the home, the special burning of the human candle in that new candlestick; and if she sees a hope and promise that God means to build in that new land some strong and free and characteristic manhood which shall help the world to its completeness, the mother land will surely lose the thought and memory of whatever anguish accompanied the birth, for gratitude over the gain which humanity has made, "for joy that a man is born into the world."

It is not for me to glorify to-night the country which I love with all my heart and soul. I may not ask your praise for anything admirable which the United States has been or done. But on our country's birthday I may do something far more solemn and more worthy of the hour. I may ask you for your prayer in her behalf. That on the manifold and wondrous chance which God is giving her—on her freedom (for she is free, since the old stain of slavery was washed out in blood); on her unconstrained religious life; on her passion for education, and her eager search for truth; on her jealous care for the poor man's rights and opportunities; on the countless homes where the future generations of her men are growing; on her manufactures and her commerce; on her wide gates open to the east and to the west; on her strange meetings of the races out of which a new race is slowly being born; on her vast enterprise and her illimitable hopefulness;—on all that the life of any country must mean for humanity, I may ask you to pray that the blessing of God the Father of men, and Christ the Son of man, may rest forever on her.

Because you are Englishmen and I am an American; also because God, under this star and this hospitable roof of God, we are all more than Englishmen and more than Americans; because we are all men, children of God, waiting for the full coming of our Father's kingdom, I ask you for that prayer.

Russia and China.

New York Times. The plan of Russia to settle forty thousand families in the country to the south of Vladivostok, her most southern port on the Pacific coast, becomes all the more significant when viewed in connection with the treaty she has just ratified, after three years of weary negotiations, with her persistent Chinese neighbors. By this treaty she has voluntarily given up to its former owners the fertile province of Kuldja, or the ancient Kili, lying directly north of the Kashgar valley, and one of the best portions of the vast Asiatic empire. China thus acquires her ancient western boundary, and her empire is restored to its pristine limits. It was eighteen years ago, at the time of the Mo-

hammadan uprising, that Kuldja was released from Chinese hands, and for ten years past it has been under the sway of the Russian czar. China, by the treaty, pays some pecuniary indemnity, but it is little more than a fair return for heavy expenses Russia was put to last year, and the payment of it is extended over a period of two years, while Chinese occupation of the province begins at an early date. Other concessions made Russia relate entirely to trade. They include the right to enter China by another passage through the great wall, there having been for Russian merchants heretofore only one passage-way in 200 years. It does not appear, however, that Russian trade will derive any important increase from this second gate, which lies at the western end of the great wall. To the north of it there is a vast steppe, without towns and almost without roads, while to the south extend the barren table lands of Tibet, neither of which countries would be of any startling services in the development of trade. Even the tribes that now live there have a grim struggle for existence, and what Russia can find of satisfaction in this concession for the surrender of Kuldja it is impossible to see. Elsewhere, if anywhere, her satisfaction evidently must be found. She will, at least, it is believed, obtain in China a neutral Asiatic power, for China, having now acquired her ancient boundary, and always unambitious to extend her territory beyond that, might easily remain indifferent to Russian conquest elsewhere in Asia. It is perfectly well known that for more than a generation Russia has desired on the Pacific coast a harbor that would remain open all the year. She did not get this in Nicolavsk, at the mouth of the Amur, nor has she realized in Vladivostok, further south on the sea of Japan, what she expected. On the Korean coast, opposite Vladivostok there is a port known as Incheon, which would be a most fitting harbor for Russia, and would be sending forty thousand families—the population of a small city—into that neighborhood makes it look extremely suspicious whether the Asiatic eye of Russia is not now fixed upon Korea, or enough of it to secure the first class Asiatic port she so much desires.

Government of Moslem Women.

A code of rules for the "dress and deportment" of Moslem ladies in public places has lately been drawn up by the ministry of police at Constantinople, in concert with the council of state, by order of the sultan, and at the request of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. By these regulations women are forbidden to wear only the "chador" (a narrow veil) in public places and frequented streets; but they may use this veil in unfrequented streets and when paying visits. The police have also issued orders to report any infringement of this regulation to the minister of police, with the name of the offender. Moslem ladies are also forbidden to drive or walk round the places of Bayazid, Shahzade-Bashi and Akserai. Nor will they in future be allowed to promenade in the Great Bazaar, or to sit down in shops. If these rules are infringed the drivers of the carriages they have used and the ladies themselves will be proceeded against under Article 254 of the penal code. The police have also issued orders to the count to permit ladies to gather in groups in public places; and ladies thus transgressing will be directed to move on. When a police officer finds it necessary to interfere in this way he is to address the oldest lady in the group, or the servants in attendance, at his discretion. The regulations further prescribe the demeanor to be observed by men toward ladies in public. Any man who speaks to a woman, or makes signs to her, will be punished under Article 302 of the criminal code.

What Congress Did for Mrs. Lincoln.

Washington Star. It is a matter of discussion at this time what congress will do for Mrs. Garfield. In this connection the acts passed in relation to Mrs. Mary Lincoln are of interest. There were three acts of the kind passed by congress. The first act, passed when congress came together after the assassination of President Lincoln, was as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the United States, or, in the event of her death before payment, to the lawful heirs, the sum of \$25,000, provided always that any sum of money which shall be paid out of the personal representatives of the said Abraham Lincoln since his death on account of his salary as president of the United States for the current year, shall be deducted from the said sum of \$25,000." The amount thus granted to Mrs. Lincoln was the salary of the president for one year. Now that salary is \$50,000. In February, 1866, congress passed the following act: "That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late Abraham Lincoln, be carried free of postage and of any other tax." In 1870 the following act was passed: "That the secretary of the interior be, and is hereby authorized, to place the name of Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, deceased, late president of the United States, on the pension roll, and allow and pay her a pension at the rate of \$3,000 per annum from and after the passage of this act."

President Arthur.

From A. A. Hayes' New York Letter. As to the successor of General Garfield we ought to be abundantly thankful that we have so admirable a man. I think of but one solitary thing which can be said by any man against General Arthur, and that is that he has been abused on political grounds. But in the name of common sense, was a man ever more brutally abused than the one whose death we mourn? Our new president is a man whom we New Yorkers delight to honor. He has made a record for character, ability, superb executive powers, absolute integrity, courage, temper, tact and good nature. Moreover, he is a gentleman, and what a good many of our presidents have not been! A citizen of the world. He is an extremely handsome man, fifty-one years of age. He is a widower, his lamented wife having been a daughter of the gallant Captain W. L. Herndon, U. S. N., who went down at his post on the Central America. He has a son and a little daughter. He has been an eminent lawyer, and when the war broke out he was on the staff of Governor Morgan. It is probable that few people now know the immense labor which he performed in editing and forwarding the splendid quod of Whitman's "Drum-Taps" by the state. No miserable trumped-up slander should be allowed place for a moment in the mind of any sensible man, when it is known that the merchants of this city, with a remarkable and spontaneous unanimity, demanded his appointment and opposed his removal. Abuse of such men, on grounds which are rarely definite, and always and wholly partisan, have had their legitimate sequel in the pistol shot of Guitman, and may possibly be mitigated while the resemblance of that deed shall last.

Friendship After Love.

ELLA WHEELER. After the fiery tempest, all ablaze, Has burned itself to ashes, and expires In the intensity of its own fires, There comes the mellow, mild St. Martin's days, Crowned with the calm of peace, but sad with haze. So after Love has led us all to fires Of his own torments and torments and desires, Come large-eyed Friendship! with a restless gaze. He beckons us to follow; and across One verdant meadow, and under many a tree, Is it a touch of frost lies in the air? Why are we haunted with a sense of loss? We do not wish the pain back, or it is dead; And yet, and yet—these days are incomplete.

Financial ability is Denver's great argument for the capital.

Even the Leadville Herald advises ex-Senator Conkling to retire to private life for a while.

The Leadville people should see that the delegation this time is for a city south of the Divide, and not for Denver.

Colorado Springs is fighting in dead earnest for the capital. (Black Hawk Post.)

Yes, we are. It is now being realized.

The Denver Press kindly says: "Were we to select a place outside of Denver for the capital Colorado Springs would be our choice."

Denver now will have three seven day morning papers. Their enterprise should be shown now in the quality of the news and reading matter furnished as well as to the quantity.

The better sense of the country is revolting from the almost criminal charges made on President Garfield's surgeons. No sciences or knowledge could have stayed the hand of death.

The Denver Times is making the arguments for the capital purely financial. This was begun early in the campaign and abandoned. The capital will go to no city because it is rich. The state can afford to build its own state buildings.

The latest news from New York shows that Mr. Conkling has repudiated by the people of his own state. When he was beaten he uttered some clap trap about the people being with him, though monopolies and politicians had beaten him at Albany.

The Denver Tribune is right in claiming that Robertson should "stick." His own personal feelings should sink behind the great principles which his confirmation established. Mr. Arthur will certainly not blame him for following the precedent he set while in office.

The Leadville Herald thinks there is no danger of the removal of Robertson. Mr. Arthur could hardly do this and be consistent. When collector himself he declined to resign though his holding the office embarrassed the Hayes administration. He would not resign except for cause and Mr. Robertson is not likely to be expected to resign except for the same reason.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway were the largest last month of any in its history. The state is interested in this as it will be better than anything else to invite capital into the state for investment. It is a sufficient refutation to the slander in the east that our mining interests have received a set back. The increase in business has largely come from increased mining developments.

It is probable that the coming news of importance, or rather of interest to the people will be that concerning Goileau. But there will be, among the better class of people, a regret, and a strong one too, that his name is to be mentioned again. He has done his work and has plunged a nation and a world in grief. There is but little satisfaction in punishing him for his crime, and very many would gladly never hear his name mentioned again.

The Boulder News and Courier in the following short item, gives the principle which has guided our sister states in the location of their state capitals and which we should follow:

You can count upon the dangers of one hand the states where the capital is located at the commercial center. The effort seems to have been to locate the capital away from the corrupting influences which generally obtain in large commercial centers.

Now the stalwart papers are sneering at certain papers by saying, "We were always Arthur men, weren't we?" We are frank to say we were not. But we can do justice to Mr. Arthur so far as he deserves it. The peculiar circumstances under which he became president made it the duty of every good citizen to give him sympathy and support. This we have done and hope to continue to be able to do.

The Boulder News and Courier is gifted with the spirit of prophecy as seen in the following bright little squib:

Little thought Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, after months of terrible privation and a weary tramp across half an uninhabited continent, that the Peak which he discovered, and attempted to climb, would in less than a century cast its shadows more glorious by the rays of the young sun at the capital of the grandest state, of the grandest nation the world has ever seen.

The Chieftain has the Republican in a tight place, regarding the publication of the article from the Boulder Banner on the capital question. It was the meanest sort of an attack which was republished by the Republican and News. The former endorsed it in a short editorial mention and has thus falsified its position toward the south, and the Chieftain is making the best possible use of it. The Republican has really been generous in writing up the industrial resources of the southern part of the state, and hardly deserves the sharp criticisms of the Chieftain.

The New York Sun is shocked because President Garfield was not visited by a Christian minister during his illness. It makes it a pretext for another attack on the physicians. This is perhaps the most absurd attack yet made. President Garfield was aware of his danger and could have called a Christian minister if he had desired it. Mrs. Garfield, a Christian woman, was always present with her husband and would not have neglected his spiritual welfare. It is well to have Christian ministers at the death bed of a murderer even if not request, but no such need existed in the case of Garfield. His life prepared him for death. The consolation which he needed could be obtained without the medium of minister or priest. The criticism of the Sun is founded on the old notion that there is some special efficacy in the prayer or ceremony of a priest at a death bed. Had Mr. Garfield lived in the middle ages he would have asked for a priest to administer the sacrament, but he did not. He had a faith of his own which was sufficient.

President Arthur gives another good reason for the country to have confidence in him. He heartily second the efforts of the Garfield administration in prosecuting the Star Route thieves. This will disappoint many stalwarts as they expected that the Garfield reformers, James and MacVeagh, would be dismissed from the cabinet and then Dorsey and Brady who worked so hard for the nomination of Grant at Chicago would be whitewashed. The Star Route thieves made a valiant fight for Conkling against Robinson, but President Arthur does not regard it as a reason for him to be grateful.

Last year when the republican primaries were orderly and well conducted, and kept open long enough to give every man a vote, they were denounced by the Tribune. This year, according to the News, the fourth ward primaries were kept open fifteen minutes. Is this true?—Leadville Herald.

The Herald ought to have seen enough of the News' policy toward the republican party of Arapahoe this fall, not to accept as gospel truth its version of the caucus. We fear that it must have obtained some of the misinformation on which it based its attacks on Senator Hill, General Hamill and other leading republicans, from a similar source.

"If Mr. Arthur will take a friend's advice he will select a first class cabinet and then give his appointing power a short rest, except for the purpose of filling vacancies as they may occur. If, however, he should happen to make a speedy change in the New York custom house nobody could blame him, because he is personally committed to the belief that Robertson ought not to have been appointed in the first place."—Globe-Democrat.

The above is a sample of many of the suggestions given to Mr. Arthur by the stalwart organs which we criticised yesterday. If Mr. Arthur were to take such advice he would speedily take his place by Johnson, Tyler and Fillmore, who were party traitors without being patriots.

The "Memoirs of Lamartine" have lately been published, and have been favorably received by some reviewers. Lamartine wrote his "Memoirs" when near the close of his life. We have not seen the volume yet, but if the author confined himself to a description of the early scenes in his life, and if he has written with his accustomed vigor about the people he has met and the places he visited in his wanderings, the "Memoirs" will be interesting reading. The life of this man was an exciting one, and if in his old age, after he had become reconciled to what had happened, he has written of people and events without passion and without prejudice the volume will be valuable. We can hardly expect, however, that one so full of egotism as Lamartine was would ever forget himself and write without passion, or without speaking too often of his views at the time which he describes.

The severest criticism yet made upon ex-Senator Conkling is by Mr. F. W. Whitridge in the International Review. Mr. Whitridge is one of the young New York reformers that Mr. Conkling has so frequently sneered about. Mr. Whitridge certainly gets even with those sneers. He makes a very close examination of Mr. Conkling's congressional career, going even into the committee room. As a result he finds that the great statesman's service in the house of representatives and in the senate since 1850 did not originate in one of the many great measures of war times and of those growing out of the war. The only measures which he did originate were of minor importance and three in number. One was a trade mark law which was declared unconstitutional as soon as it came before the courts. The other two were amendments to old laws relating to the election of United States senators and titles to land along the line of railroads. His great speeches were all of a personal character defending Mr. Grant or Mr. Arthur. This article pricks the bubble splendidly. It shows that Mr. Conkling has no claims to statesmanship. His twenty-three years service were practically useless to his state and country. His countrymen are beginning to appreciate this fact.

President Garfield was a Christian man in the best sense. There was no cant about him and his religion was not of that superficial sort which sticks out like a red necktie. But it was a religion which entered into all his relations in life and permeated his being. It made his life pure, his motives grand, and his intercourse with men gentle and sincere. The Christian world may answer the sneers of unbelievers who claim that the religion of Christ does not make man better, by pointing to the life of Garfield. The noble character and life, for which the whole world respects and mourns him, were thus noble because he followed the lowly Nazarine. His manliness was the Christian manliness which Thomas Hughes has so eloquently pointed out in his "Manliness of Christ." Men like Ingersoll, who scoff, unconsciously pay the highest possible tribute to the invigorating healthful influence of Christianity by their glowing tributes to a character which was formed and moulded by its teachings and founder. Mr. Garfield did not often make what is known as a public profession of his faith. He rather let his life give the testimony. But occasionally he did speak as in the following letter which will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.

Dear Cousin Henry,

I have, this public life is a weary, weary one, that leaves one but little time for that quiet reflection which is necessary to keep up a growth and vigor of Christian character; but I hope I have lost none of my desire to be a true man and keep ever before me the character of the great Nazarine. I hope you will remember me in your prayers. Your affectionate cousin and friend,

J. A. GARFIELD.

The South and Garfield.

If the tone of comment in the southern papers is an illustration, the southern people regarded the late President Garfield very much in the same spirit as did the people of the north. They certainly were in close sympathy with him during his illness, and many of them came to honestly and openly acknowledge his character, and to concede his ability and integrity. These people are as prone as the people of the north to talk now of Garfield's broad sympathies, generous impulses, and marked characteristics.

GARFIELD'S POLICY AND ARTHUR'S DUTY.

Of course, in its anxiety to find fault with Arthur, the Colorado Springs GAZETTE takes exceptions to the demand that he shall be given the same chance that was afforded Garfield. The GAZETTE says that he must take up the work left undone by Garfield, but like all the papers that talk so glibly about "Garfield's policy," fails to say what policy Mr. Garfield developed. It is respectfully submitted that Mr. Arthur was elected by the same republican party that elected President Garfield, and if he carries out the principles of the republican party every one in the country will be satisfied, with the exception, perhaps, of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE.—Leadville Herald.

It is easy to say what Garfield's policy was, though certain stalwart papers are trying to create the impression that Garfield had not developed a policy so that Arthur is untrammelled by anything handed down from Garfield's administration. Some points developed by Garfield's administration pertinent to the present occasion are as follows:

First. That Mr. Conkling is not the republican party.

Second. That Mr. Conkling was not to control the patronage of New York state for his own personal advantage. In this a republican senate and a republican New York legislature supported him, and the people of New York state are showing their support by electing anti-Conkling delegates to the republican state convention.

Third. That every element of the party contributed to the victory a year ago, and half breeds as well as stalwarts should be recognized in the cabinet.

Fourth. That congress should adopt legislation which shall not make the tenure of minor offices dependent on the executive will.

Fifth. Vigorous prosecution of the star route and other thieves.

These are some of the points which Mr. Garfield's administration has developed as a party man which the new president must respect, as they have been endorsed by the party at large, and particularly in President Arthur's own state.

We again repeat that Mr. Arthur did not enter upon the presidential duties in as free a way as Mr. Garfield did. The latter was elected to the office by the people and the latter was not. He is president by virtue of the constitution and not by the will of the people. The convention at Chicago representing the republican party of the country unquestionably would not have nominated a man of Mr. Arthur's affiliations and record had he conceived that he would be called upon to succeed Mr. Garfield. This was shown also in the day or two after Mr. Garfield was shot. Mr. Arthur had then been engaged in a bitter war against Mr. Garfield, and was lobbying in New York for the return of Conkling. Under the circumstances the bitterest and most unjust criticisms were made on Mr. Arthur, for it was feared that he would immediately restore Mr. Conkling to power and overthrow what ever Mr. Garfield had done. This fear had good grounds, because at the time the fatal shot was fired, Mr. Arthur was actively supporting a clique waging war on Mr. Garfield. But his delicate behavior after the shot, was fired and the delicate sensitiveness he showed to the attacks made upon him led the country to believe he would recognize the fact that the party and country were with Mr. Garfield in the fight he had waged upon him and he would honorably try to carry on the policy Mr. Garfield had inaugurated. The country felt no shock beyond deep sorrow in the death of Mr. Garfield because of this confidence. We do not believe this confidence is misplaced. We think he has shown too great delicacy not to recognize the fact that he is in the presidential chair by virtue of the constitution and not because the people indulged his fight against Mr. Garfield; that the country first mistrusted him because it thought he would overthrow Mr. Garfield's work and trusts him because it believes that he will not.

This is plain talk, but is needed. We would not do any injustice to Mr. Arthur, but a rehearsal of the plain facts is particularly needed now. We may say that the anxiety of stalwart organs for cabinet changes and "a new deal" generally might in good taste have been suppressed until Mr. Garfield's body was cold. The suggestion that Mr. Blaine, the confidential adviser and warm personal friend of the dead president, be kicked out of the cabinet might at least have waited until after the sad ceremonies at Cleveland. It is not a pleasant thought that the political significance of the dreadful catastrophe that has come upon the country turns in the minds of so many in office. But the whole tone of the stalwart organs for the past week has been to induce Arthur to make great changes and prepare the country for it. They fear the confidence of the country has not been misplaced and that Mr. Arthur might possibly retain Blaine in the cabinet. They demand that Mr. Arthur show his individualism which in plain English means that he shall take up and wage the war he was waging at Albany when the dreaded event interrupted him. They demand that he shall be loyal to his friends, which means that he shall not against the expressed will of the party which elected him. If he does do this he will be styled a namby pamby fellow with no convictions and a disloyal friend. These are the means used to induce Mr. Arthur to make a change. But we still believe they will fail. Mr. Arthur is too sensible and too honorable to be a tool. He is president, not to use the great powers of his office to gratify the personal ambitions and spite of his friends, but to consider them a trust higher than personal friendship, personal preferences and personal uses of any sort. President Arthur has now a magnificent opportunity. If he improves it aright, as we think he will, he will be one of our most popular presidents. If he abuses the opportunity he will take his place in history by the side of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, who, after betraying their party, retired from office "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The Advantage.

President Arthur will have one advantage in inviting Gen. Grant into the cabinet. There will be no geographical drawbacks. One of the general's residences is now in New York, but he can hail from almost anywhere.

Denver Tribune.

Arthur's Friends.

The Men Who are Closest to the New President.

And Who Doubtless Expect High Honors at His Hands.

Their Personal, Social and Political Characteristics.

From a Boston Herald Correspondent.

New York, September 24, 1881.—The controllers of the republican machine in this city are looking up at a clearing sky, in which the new president is the sun. Over against the receding clouds of Conkling's downfall they see the brightest kind of a rainbow of promise, caused by Arthur sunshine. They are blithesome. They skip for joy. A thunder-bolt out of these auspicious heavens would paralyze them. A refusal by Arthur to put them into power would be just such an unexpected clap. "What?" cried a politician, to whom the bare suggestion was astounding, "Chester A. Arthur go back on Bliss, and Rollins, and Lydecker, and Van Wyck, and—?" Had his breath lasted long enough to add the names of Murphy, Root and French, he would have thereby included the eight men who may be fairly called President Arthur's social and political chums, who undoubtedly expect preferment now at his hands, and who would take it gladly. Conkling's claim is of a different character, and is generally understood; but these eight are almost unknown to the general public, except as some of them have been noted as Arthur's companions since the death of Garfield. Here in New York they stand low in the estimation of those who judge them by the political bad company they meet. To understand this, it must be borne in mind that the republican local management is as disreputable as the democratic, and that those who are concerned in either alike lose the respect of the general community. To be a city politician here is to be despised by half the population.

GEORGE BLISS.

for example, is lumped with the rest in respectability's disfavor; yet he is a gentleman, learned, able, and too wealthy to be within reach of money temptation. He stands foremost in character and ability among Arthur's intimate friends, has all along been his confidential adviser, and it will be surprising indeed if he does not go into the new cabinet. Bliss is a stout man, of medium height, with a full face, remarkably light complexion, and hair which, though now tinged with gray, was formerly so flaxen that when he was private secretary to Governor Morgan, he was popularly known as "Morgan's tow-headed boy." He comes of an old Massachusetts family, Springfield being his birthplace, and is about fifty. He is a Harvard graduate, and a lawyer of great ability. His professional practice is largely in insurance cases, and he is the attorney for several leading companies. He is said to be worth \$1,000,000, partly from inheritance and partly by his own accumulation through labor and lucky investment. He is a politician from love of politics, and not for pecuniary gain; and he is a partisan of partisans, despising all democrats and all but decent republicans. He believes in political machinery, but detests some of its important parts, such as the ward heeler, who may be said to constitute the balance wheel. He is independent in this regard, and has broken repeatedly with nominations which he deemed unfit. For instance, Barney Biglow was given the machine nomination for alderman last year. Barney is a barroom loafer, a trifle lower in the social scale than the average of our common council; but he had done the party

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VALUABLE DIRTY SERVICE.

and his claim for office was allowed. But Bliss bolted the nomination, supported the anti-Tammany democratic candidate, and defeated Barney. In a ringing speech, he said that the republican party in this city was run by "the Jakes and the Johnnies, the McKees and the Barneys," the allusions being to Biglin and three other men as types of the lowest of politicians. He is fearless and aggressive. As a member of the governor's staff during the war he had charge of the maintenance and transportation of troops in this city, and it was then that he formed a friendship with Arthur, who was a quartermaster-general. His services at that period are said to have been honest and valuable. He has been an excellent United States district attorney. He is a charter member of the Union League club, and a frequenter of its house, where he is popular and influential. He is the author of "Bliss' Annotated Code," and of several works on insurance law. He has traveled extensively abroad, and has some linguistic attainments. He has been an organizer in the party work; but has probably done none of it, and has repeatedly disavowed the worst of it in a public manner. If there was no Conkling, he might be looked upon as the coming secretary of state, but under the circumstances, he may be made secretary of the interior.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH.

is Arthur's born companion. He used to be a merchant at Sag Harbor, L. I., and dabbled in politics there, serving one term as treasurer of his county. He was not successful in business, and in 1879 Arthur brought him here to make him a police commissioner. A new deal in heads of departments had been arranged between Mayor Cooper and the political chiefs, and the naming of one member of the police board was given to Arthur, who chose his Sag Harbor friend. French had been the appraiser of the port under Grant, and lost his office when John Sherman turned Arthur out of the collectorship. He is something over fifty, has a white mustache, is stout, and below the average in height. He is not brilliant mentally or morally, and is set down as a politician for what he can make. The present police commissioners are popularly regarded as having extracted all possible profits from gambling houses, street cleaning and disreputable resorts. Still, French may be as pure and guileless as a lily. He is credited with full ability, is tolerably educated, and may be fairly sized up as too small for a cabinet position. It would surprise nobody if he got the collectorship. He is essentially a different man from

ELIHU ROOT.

is quite as different from either. Root is a young lawyer of thorough culture, striking ability and high ambition. He has for several years been practicing law in partnership with Willard Bartlett. His age is not more than 35, or so much, and he is rather a handsome fellow, with sufficient self-confidence to

enable him to employ all his brain on any occasion. He ran for judge of the court of common pleas last year and was beaten. He did not do much in a political way until lately, and his intimacy with Arthur is not of long standing. Socially, his connections are pretentious, and his friends regard him as bound to make his mark whenever he gets the opportunity—as an attorney-general. His recent activity in local politics has thus far yielded him no office, and no distinction except that of being the most gentlemanly among the actual workers. Probably he consented to begin low down in order to rise the more surely and solidly.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS.

is our district attorney, by appointment, to succeed the late Benjamin K. Phelps, whose first assistant he was for a number of years. Rollins is a small, active man of 35, with a good round head, no airs, and really remarkable ability as a public prosecutor. He has expected the nomination this fall for the office he now holds, but may get something better from Arthur, though it would have to be something pretty good to be more valuable in dollars. He has been a rather clean-sweeping new broom as district attorney in some subjects, notably in suppressing a few phases of gambling and in closing some infamous public resorts; but in politics he was Phelps' aide-camp during that politician's later career, and is a faithful worker in the machine. Phelps was a half-fellow enemy of Arthur's, and it may, without impunity, be said that, were he alive, he would sustain the president in the tolerant policy toward champagne which will surely prevail at the White House. Rollins is a Yale graduate, thoroughly respectable in his personal conduct and relations, quite popular among lawyers, and an able schemer in politics. His intimacy with Arthur arises from political associations, and is based principally on mutual interest. Rollins' brains are of a superior quality, and he uses them as Arthur directs, receiving political preferment in return. Enough has already been written to show that Arthur's companions are of varied sorts, and this is illustrated further by THOMAS MURPHY AND PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, who are alike only in a desire for office. Tom Murphy became too well-known as Grant's collector at this port and familiar friends everywhere to require fresh description. He is a big, illiterate, good-humored, common-brained man of 55, and looks like an Irish counsellor. He has lost the fortune which his country yielded him, and needs an office badly. Arthur has stood at a bar with Murphy, probably, with other friends, in the hotel where George C. Van Wyck thought quite as close a friend of the president, wouldn't drink in a bar-room with anybody. He is an eminently respectable gentleman of 60, and has been in office ever since the republicans came into federal control; but his positions have always been by appointment, and he is unknown to the public. He is now in the internal revenue service, but something bigger will be given him—just what, there would be no use in guessing. The expectation here is that all of the cabinet except Windom and Lincoln will be ousted, and that Conkling and Bliss will go in, leaving the men whom I have described to be provided otherwise. Windom will be retained in order to assure the mercantile world that there will be no change of financial policy, and Lincoln because he has all along been a good deal of a Conklingite. The same reasoning puts James just because he turned against the stalwarts. As for the custom house and other federal patronage in this city, big slices will go to the 31 out of the 34 assembly district machine leaders who stood by Conkling in the fight. Those whom I have spoken of constitute the immediate circle of Arthur's friendship, and with them must be placed

JOHN B. LYDECKER.

who may with equal reason have great expectations. He was Arthur's deputy in the custom house, and with him was turned out. He was long and ardent in politics, but has not fared well since, though now in an assembly. He is a good-looking six-footer, and a most faithful henchman of Conkling. On the night of Garfield's election, there were gathered in a private room of the republican state committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, Altonzo B. Cornell, George H. Sharpe and John R. Lydecker. They were jubilant over the victory, and had drunk enough wine to make their celebration rather hilarious. Conkling put his hands on Lydecker's shoulders in a burst of friendship and said: "I've taken care of Arthur and Cornell, and I've fixed something for Sharpe, and now, John, I'm going to take care of you." Conkling meant that he had made Arthur vice president and Cornell governor, and would make Sharpe speaker of the assembly; but he was undecided what to do for Lydecker, and soon found that, through Garfield's hostility, he couldn't do anything. But, of course, Lydecker will get something now.

The Denver Republican has an article on "the new cabinet" which is fairly filled with misinformation, as for example, it says that two vacancies exist in the Iowa senatorial delegation whereas there is but one. It says Ex-Senator Wilson (who by the way has never represented Iowa in the United States senate but in the house) has secured the legislature for his election to the long term. There is no long term vacancy. W. B. Allison's term will not expire until 1885. The vacancy is a term which will expire March 31st, 1883. This vacancy was created by the resignation of Secretary Kirkwood last March. His vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Hon. J. W. McMillan who was to hold over until the meeting of the legislature. This legislature will meet and elect the Hon. James Wilson. But we did not allude to this editorial to point out its many errors. We wish to call attention to the following notice of Attorney General MacVeagh:

As to MacVeagh it is sufficient to say that his appointment was a mistake in the first place. He is important and arrogant, and represented no one politically except himself. His appointment was an insult to the men who have kept Pennsylvania in the republican column.

This shows as much stupid political misinformation as the rest of the article. Mr. MacVeagh represented the large influential class of citizens called the independent republican who did as much as anyone to elect Garfield and deserved recognition in his cabinet. We have heard no one but the Star route gang of thieves and their stalwart upholders say it was a mistake before. It was not a mistake to appoint a man who has wit and courage enough to punish thieves. As to his "impertinence and arrogance," it is only sufficient to remember that Garfield trusted and loved him; that he was the nearest of the cabinet to Mrs. Garfield during her terrible trial. It is somewhat strange that stalwart organs are now making their bitterest attacks on the members of the cabinet most intimate with and trusted by Garfield.

The romance of "Billy the Kid's Life," as issued by the Denver Publishing company, is so sensational and unrelentingly compiled that people who were personally acquainted with him cannot recognize the scenes so vividly pictured in the book.

MEMOIRS OF HIS BIRTHPLACE.

A Letter from Secretary Blaine, Read at the Centennial Celebration of Washington County, Pennsylvania, Last Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1881.

John T. McKean, Esq., Washington, Penn.

DEAR SIR—I had anticipated great pleasure in being present at the centennial celebration of Washington county, but the national sorrow which shadows every household detains me here. I shall, perhaps, never again have the opportunity of seeing so many of the friends of my youth, and so many of my blood and kindred, and you may well conceive that my disappointment is great.

The strong attachment which I feel for the county, the pride which I cherish in its traditions, and the high estimate which I have always placed on the character of its people, increase with years and with reflection. The pioneers were men of long-hearted, God-fearing resolution, men, wholly or almost wholly, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent, who were men who, according to an inherited maxim, never turned their backs on a friend or an enemy. For twenty years, dating from the middle period of the revolution, the settlers were composed very largely of men who had themselves served in the continental army, many of them as officers, and they imparted an intense patriotism to the public sentiment. It may be among the illusions of memory, but I think I have nowhere else seen the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday celebrated with such zeal and interest as in the gatherings I then attended. I recall a great meeting of the people on the 4th of July, 1840, on the border of the county, in Brownsville, at which a considerable part of the procession was composed of veterans of the revolution, and of soldiers. I was but ten years old, and may possibly mistake, but I think there were more than two hundred of the grand old heroes. The modern cant and criticism which we sometimes hear about Washington not being, after all, a very great man would have been dangerous talk on that day and in that assemblage.

These pioneers placed a high value on education; and while they were still on the frontier, struggling with its privations, they established two excellent colleges, long since prosperously united in one. It would be impossible to overstate the beneficent and widespread influence which Washington and Jefferson colleges have exerted on the civilization of that great country which lies between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi river. Their graduates have been prominent in the ranks of the law, on the bench, and in the high stations of public life, for many years of service of eighteen years in congress. I met a larger number of the alumni of Washington and Jefferson than of any other single college in the union. I make this statement from memory, but I feel assured that a close examination of the rolls of the two houses from 1833 to 1881 would fully establish its correctness.

Not only were the two colleges founded and well sustained, but the entire educational system of the county, long before the school-law and public schools, was comprehensive and thorough. I remember in my own boyhood that there were ten or eleven academies or select schools in the county where lads could be fitted for college. In nearly every instance the Presbyterian pastor was the principal teacher. Many who will be present at your centennial will recall the succession of well-drilled students who came for many years from the tuition of Dr. McCluskey, of Port Alexander; from the Rev. John Easton, at Buffalo, and from others of like worth and reputation.

It is inevitable that a country thus peopled should grow in strength, wisdom and wealth. Its 50,000 inhabitants are favored far beyond the average lot of man. They are blessed with a fertile soil and with the health-giving climate which belongs to the charmed latitude of the fortieth parallel—the middle of the wheat and corn belt of the continent. Beyond this they enjoy the happy and ennobling influence of some of the finest scenery that this globe affords. I have never visited many of the celebrated spots in Europe and America, and I have nowhere witnessed a more attractive sight than was familiar to my eyes in boyhood from the old Indian Hill farm, where I was born, and where my great-grandfather, the elder Neil Gillespie, settled before the outbreak of the revolution. The majestic sweep of the Monongahela, through the foothills of the Alleghenies, with the chain of mountains but twenty miles distant in full view, give an impression of beauty and sublimity which can never be effaced.

I talk thus familiarly of localities and childhood incidents because your assembly, though composed of thousands, will in effect be a family reunion, where the only things in order will be tradition and recollection and personal history. Identified as I have been for twenty-eight years, with a great and noble people in another section of the union, I have never lost any of my attachment for my native county and my native state. The two feelings no more conflict than does a man's love for his wife and his love for his mother. Whatever I may be in life, or whatever my fortune, the county of Washington, as it unobtrusively was, taken in both of the Monongahela, will be sacred in my memory. I shall always recall with pride that my ancestry and kindred were and are not inconspicuously connected with its history, and that on either side of the beautiful river, in Protestant and in Catholic cemeteries, five generations of my own blood sleep in honored graves. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Bismarck's New Kingdom of the Rhine.

From the London Standard.

BADEN-BADEN, August 19.—The recent speech of M. Gambetta at Belleville, more especially that portion of it which touched the question of the integrity of Germany, is, I am informed, regarded by the Berlin government in a very serious light. Mainly owing to the utterances in question, Prince Bismarck has turned his attention to a proposal of a sufficiently novel and startling character.

The government and constitution of the Reichland, or province of Alsace-Lorraine, have since its annexation at the close of the last French war, been of an entirely provisional and exceptional character. The question what should ultimately be done with the imperial province was left for the future to decide. I hear the time for making a permanent settlement is now near at hand.

According to the scheme which has been submitted to the German government, Alsace, without Lorraine, would henceforth be united with Baden, and, in conjunction with the Grand Duchy, would be erected into a new kingdom of the Rhine. Lorraine, on the other hand, would be separated from Alsace, and, allied with the Prussian province of Rhine-land, and become part of the Kingdom of Prussia.

"The grand duke of Baden, the German emperor's favorite son-in-law, would, in case this combination is accepted, be proclaimed first sovereign of the Kingdom of the Rhine, and the proclamation would, in case not improbably take place on the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of the grand duke, about a month from the present time.

The Republican Publishing company of Denver will erect a new three story block for their use on the corner of Sixteenth street and Arapahoe.

From Wednesday's Daily.

WHITE RIVER UTES.

After Getting Their Money They Return
to Their Favorite Colorado
Hanns.A Story as Told by a Member of the Com-
mission Which Went to Utah.

A gentleman who accompanied the commissioner's party to Utah to pay the White River Utes their money has just returned to Denver, and in conversation with a Republican reporter told the following interesting story:

"About the middle of the month," said he, "the White River, numbering about six hundred, some one hundred and fifty of whom were braves, arrived at Uintah, under the command of Colorow, Fabby and Wash. They began to show their discontent at once, and held two pow-wows on the day of their arrival. The chiefs were not present on the first day, but on the day following Colorow attended the council. On the day before the commissioners gave the Indians their money, while Mr. Meacham was at the Thornburgh agency, at the junction of the White and Green rivers, a man named Taylor, an interpreter who accompanied a party of Uncompahgre Indians on their way to Thornburgh, brought the startling announcement to Uintah that the Indians were preparing to make a raid and massacre every member of the party. The cause of this bloody desire on the part of the Indians was a rumor set afloat by one of the petty chiefs of the Uncompahgres. This report was to the effect that the commissioners did not intend to give them their money; that it had been promised them merely as a blind to induce them to leave Colorado. Their antipathy to Colorado men was strong; they would have nothing to do with a Colorado man because they believed he intended to cheat them.

"Taylor, the interpreter, very fortunately learned of the plot in time to warn the commissioners, or a massacre would probably have taken place. Colorow was sent far, and to him the commissioners denounced the report that the Indians were to be cheated as false, and promised that they should be paid their money next day. Colorow talked to his braves and showed that he had unlimited influence over them by inducing them to give up their scheme to raid the camp and wait peacefully until the next day for their money. Mr. Meacham returned the next day and paid the Indians their money. Twelve thousand dollars was divided among them. The entire amount was in silver dollars, which had been conveyed to Uintah in two kegs. The Indians knew where this money was concealed, and intended to take possession of it after they had killed the commissioners. It is said that the Indian who fired the shot of the White River, by the report that they had been fooled into leaving their country was one of the Uncompahgre chiefs who took an active part in the Meeker massacre. He knew what he said was untrue, and there is no doubt that his only object was to instigate the White River to join the Uncompahgres in an uprising.

"The Uncompahgres told Commissioner Meacham that he was a Colorado man, and that they did not want anything to do with him, and threatened to scalp him if he did not at once leave the Indian country. Mr. Meacham took his departure, and with an escort of two men started for Fort Bridge, where he took the train for Salt Lake. He returned to the Thornburgh agency with Captain Hawkins and his command.

"As soon as the Utes had got their money they began to talk about going back to Colorado. Forty-eight hours after Commissioner Meacham had paid out the \$12,000 in silver, there were only thirty Utes of the six hundred in the tribe remaining at Uintah. The others were on their way to their old home at White River. They had a good many objections to the new Utah agency. They said the grazing was not good, that the hunting was poor, but the main, though not often expressed, objection was that there was 'cheap gold in Colorado. Uintah no good?'

"Colonel Meacham did all that he could to induce the Indians to remain in Utah. But they were sullen and determined. They could not be coaxed. Upon receiving their money some of the Indians at once began to squander it. They threw it about with a recklessness born of sudden wealth. Many of them, however, invested their shining dollars in rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Some of them spent all their money in Salt Lake City in the wildest frolics that ever an Indian indulged in.

"Colorow, the big chief of the White River, did not go immediately back to White River. He is now hunting with a few of his braves in the White mountains in Utah. Chief Jack is with the Indians at the old agency at White River. Commissioners French, Russell and Mears are now at Thornburgh agency, which is about forty miles south of Uintah. Commissioner Meacham is on his way to Washington. The braves are well armed, and have had several councils since they were paid off. It is feared that there will be trouble."

EGGLESTONE'S DEATH.

The Bosita Murderer and Mining Swindler Gets His Just Deserts.

Nearly every one in Colorado has heard of the notorious E. A. Egglestone who figured so conspicuously some two years ago in the Colorado papers. Yesterday's Denver Times has the following brief review of his notorious career and account of his death at the hands of the Indians in New Mexico:

Everywhere in Colorado the name of Edward A. Egglestone is known and the man held in horror and detestation by honest men. The history of his career in the state is one unbroken story of rascality and fraud. He came to the state under the guise of the New York Herald's scientific correspondent, and showed himself thoroughly conversant with mines, minerals and mining, and by his undoubted knowledge in those matters at once became an authority as an expert. With his easily acquired prestige he had no trouble whatever in getting up the Silver Circle fraud, and by that he reaped many of his victims. He secured large amounts of money for the return for which he meted out worthless and fabulous rich claims. He was a great resolved himself into shallow water in barren rock. From Silver Circle, when it became untenable, he removed to

Silver Cliff at the first discovery there. But he was early driven thence by a vigilance committee, and went to Rosita. He was one of the smoothest correspondents who ever held a pen, and wrote to the New England newspapers, to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Atlanta and St. Louis papers under as many varied nom de plumes; always telling of the rush of prosperity at Rosita, of the stupendous fortunes daily realized, of the vast schemes under way—at the head of which those letters always placed E. A. Egglestone. The result was that every mail brought him money for investment, and he rarely let a victim go without two or three additional contributions. He, meantime, located claims everywhere, careless as to the ground they covered—regardless alike of veins or their absence and of former locations of the same ground. He simply pulled up and carried off or burned or defaced such stakes as occupied ground he wanted. He gambled constantly and was seldom sober. In a drunken spree he or one of his companions shot a miner to death one evening just at dusk. There was very little doubt as to his guilt, yet there was a doubt. The man murdered was but recently from the east, lured to Rosita, and there defrauded of all his money by Egglestone. Egglestone was arrested and sent to jail in Pueblo in May, 1879. In September of that year, he so far succeeded in convincing a couple of men in this city of his entire innocence and of his anxiety for trial and certainty of acquittal that they went on his bond and secured his release from jail. But it was a decided case of misplaced confidence. He lingered near Silver Cliff till the week prior to that fixed for his trial, when he left the country without leaving his future address. Judgment was entered against his bondsmen for the full amount of the bond, \$50,000, and they at once about a search for him, but without success until this summer, when he was identified in the person of Hugh Marshall, down in New Mexico. A requisition was procured and one of his bondsmen went down and arrested him. Egglestone denied his identity whenever a third person was present, but admitted it when only his captor and himself could hear him. He employed an attorney to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in every county he should be taken into and instructed him to delay hearings in every case as long as possible. The result was that a delay of two days was ordered by the first court taking hold of the case, that the prisoner might have time to send for witnesses who he told would bear to the fact that he was not the man who had been killed by the Indians in the Pueblo jail. When the morning of the day fixed for the hearing came Egglestone was gone, having escaped in shuckles, which were subsequently found near the place where he had been locked up. After that he was heard of no more until the following letter was received in this city. It is dated at New Albuquerque, N. M., September 1st, and was shown to the Times reporter on Saturday evening:

"I wonder if you will be as much surprised as I was to hear that that rascal Egglestone is dead? Well, he is, beyond a chance of doubt. He was killed by the Indians while with a party he had joined for the purpose of driving the Indians into Old Mexico. I saw Mrs. Egglestone here and knew her. She is called Mrs. Marshall; you know he went under the name of Hugh Marshall here. I knew her, of course, on sight, and when I heard them say that her husband had been killed by the Indians I at once made inquiries and found out it was so. I saw a letter from a James White, at Fort Wingate, in which he told me all had been killed of their party, and Hugh Marshall was one of them. It seems that Egglestone had gone down there after his last escape, and joined the party to fight the Indians. I afterward saw a man named Chas. Prescott who was one of the party and was wounded. He lives at Baker's ranch. He told me that Hugh Marshall was killed, that he saw him shot, but he never knew that Marshall was not his name. I pointed out that Mrs. Egglestone told him and said I knew her at Pueblo as Mrs. Egglestone, but he said he had known her and her husband for more than a year as Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Marshall."

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners met again yesterday morning at the court house and transacted some unfinished business, after which they visited the county jail in a body. They report that upon investigation the jail was found to be in its usual good condition. The principal object of the day's meeting was to establish the tax levies of the ensuing year. Several weeks ago the GAZETTE published an itemized statement of the taxes levied by the state; so it will not be necessary to republish them. Below we give the levies as decided upon by the board:

General city purposes, 8 mills on the dollar.
Interest on water bonds and sinking fund, 5 mills on the dollar.
County tax, 4 mills on the dollar.
General school tax, 2 mills on the dollar.
State tax, 5 1/2-90 mills on the dollar.
Town of Manitou, 8 mills on the dollar.

One dollar will be charged for each 25 feet of frontage water pipe, as well as \$1 for military poll tax.

A special school tax was also levied on the various school districts, as follows:

Dist. No. 1	2 mills	Dist. No. 11	4 1/2 mills
" 2	"	" 12	"
" 3	"	" 13	"
" 4	"	" 14	"
" 5	"	" 15	"
" 6	"	" 16	"
" 7	"	" 17	"
" 8	"	" 18	"
" 9	"	" 19	"
" 10	"	" 20	"

Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., of Boston, send us the following condition of the Boston wool market for the week ending September 30:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 8,219 bales domestic and 13 foreign, against 8,762 bales domestic and 497 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 150,802 bales domestic and 22,929 bales foreign against 256,138 bales domestic and 89,893 bales foreign for corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,117,084 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 357,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,474,084 lbs., against 8,731,472 lbs. and 6,210,500 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The sales, as collected from the several sources and given in detail below, show a light business as compared with previous weeks, the decrease over last week being 1,256,786 lbs., and over the previous week of 3,744,816 lbs. The principal decrease has been in domestic wool, of which 1,089,033 lbs. were sold less than a week ago, and in foreign the decrease has been 168,000 lbs. The largest decrease has been in California spring, of which 372,000 lbs. were sold less than last week, the total sales being 155,000 lbs. this week, against 537,824 lbs. last week. A week ago the sales of Texas territory wools amounted to 875,000 lbs., but they foot up 509,100 lbs. this, or 366,000 lbs. less. The largest sales of any particular grade of wool were of Texas territory, etc., as have been for previous weeks. The sales of unwashed wool were about the same this week as last, or 284,595 lbs. this week against 272,788 lbs. last. The sales of Ohio were 139,000 lbs. less than last week, of Michigan 118,000 lbs. less, of combing and decline 65,000 lbs. of unwashed 800 lbs., and of pulled 173,000 lbs. The only increase occurred in secured wool, of which 93,000 lbs. were sold more than the previous week, or 220,091 lbs. in all. In for-

sign wool the decrease has been light, or only 103,000 lbs. This is due to the transactions reported last week in Montevideo, 500,000 lbs. on private terms; while this week the sales are but 150,000 lbs. Other sales in foreign carpet and Cape wools offset the decline in the sales of Montevideo, and the difference in the business of the week in foreign wool over the previous week is trifling.

MARBLE.

Rich Discovery at Maysville.

The South Arkansas Miner says: A few weeks ago George Partridge, of this city discovered what he supposed to be a ledge of marble in Cree's camp, about five miles west of the city. He kept the discovery to himself, and procuring a few specimens sent them to Denver where they were strongly tested with acids and by fire and found to be genuine marble and of a very excellent quality. Some of the specimens were polished with most satisfactory results, and Denver parties realizing that a marble quarry in Colorado was a bonanza, immediately made propositions to purchase and a certain interest was disposed of, simply to get capital for the successful working of the property. The quarry is now owned by George Partridge and J. S. Painter of this city and some parties in Denver. A shipment was made on Wednesday of this week which will thoroughly prove the character of the marble, when the work of getting it out and shipping it in large quantities will be begun and pushed with all possible vigor during the winter. The freight on marble from Vermont to Denver is about \$70 per ton, which alone would give an immense profit, not considering the superior quality and immense quantity of the marble to be found in this quarry."

El Paso County Schools.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, county superintendent of schools, gives the following list of schools now open in the county:

District	Teachers
No. 1, Winfield	Miss Vina Beeson
" 2, Hall's	Miss Mary Smith
" 3, Monument	C. G. Leburton
" 4, Sturtevant	Miss Mary Vella
" 5, Fountain	Mrs. C. Augustine, Miss M. Curtis
" 6, Irvine's	Miss Kendall
" 7, Elbert	Miss Ida H. Collier
" 8, Cheyenne	Miss Lena Bush
" 9, Florissant	Mr. C. H. Black
" 10, Manitou	Mrs. M. E. Burrow, Julia Burrow
" 11, Bijou	Miss George Kelley
" 12, Four Mile	Miss Hathaway
" 13, Edgerton	Miss Anna Steiger

The list above given does not include the schools of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Easterly reports that the schools in districts Nos. 16, 19, 23 and 25 have not yet opened, but preparations are being made to have them opened between now and Christmas.

The schools in districts Nos. 6, 21, 25, 26 and 27 will not be opened until spring.

Signal officer Jones reports that deer are very numerous in the vicinity of the peak.

Alderman J. E. Wheeler has been elected a member of the First National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

United States Representative William M. Springer, of Illinois, was in the city yesterday. He is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

It is very probable that a series of three games of base ball will be played shortly between the Denver & Rio Grande club of this city and the J. B. Orman club of Pueblo.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is drawing exceedingly large houses at Denver to see her rendition of Mazeppa. She is supported by an excellent company and is said to have improved much in her acting since her last visit to Colorado.

Messrs. H. R. Fowler, A. E. Mook, S. B. Westerfield and R. R. Crawford will build four residences adjoining each other on North Weber street. They will all be fronted with one lawn. Work has already been begun on Mr. Crawford's house.

Sheriff Spangler of Arapahoe county passed through the city on the morning express yesterday with six prisoners in his custody destined for the penitentiary at Canon City. Their sentences vary from eighteen months to ten years.

It is with regret that we learn of the departure of Dr. Tucker from our midst. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Tucker has proved himself to be not only a gentleman in every respect but also an honor to the profession which he represents. He contemplates returning to his home in Missouri in about a week.

Yesterday's Denver Republican states that Charles E. Hunter, representing himself to be the business manager of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, was a caller at that office. The man whoever he is was undoubtedly imposing on the profession for he has not, neither did he ever have, any connection with the GAZETTE.

Captain Burnham came down from his ranch in the mountains yesterday afternoon. He identified the jewelry found in the possession of the tramps arrested on Sunday as belonging to him. In all about \$75 or \$100 worth of property was taken from his house. The tramps will be brought up for a hearing before Justice Bentley this morning.

Chief Engineer Pixley returned from his eastern trip on the owl train yesterday morning. He was present at Garfield's funeral services at Cleveland and says that he never saw so many people gathered together before in his life. While in Chicago Mr. Pixley purchased the new jumper for the J. M. Sigafus hose company and it is now in transit. He says the new cart is a beauty and the boys cannot help but be proud of it.

Mr. Crea, the collector of tolls on the Pike's Peak trail, reports that his receipts for the months of June, July and August from visitors to the Peak averaged \$18 per day. This only includes travelers on horse back. Thus it will be seen that during those months 1,350 people visited the Peak mounted on horses. Signal Officer Jones estimates that fully as many more accomplished the ascent on foot, making in all 2,700 visitors to the summit of that old landmark for the three months above named.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Some Information About the College Societies.

Numerous Other Facts of Interest Concerning that Institution.

The constitution of the new literary society is short enough to admit of publication:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as "The Colorado College Literary Society."

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. Any person who signed the call for the meeting held in the college chapel September 16th, 1881, may become a regular member of this society by paying a fee of fifty cents and signing this constitution by noon of September 30th, 1881.

SEC. 2. Any student of Colorado college may become a regular member on the following terms: His or her name must be proposed by a regular member; not earlier than the next succeeding regular meeting the candidate must be elected by an affirmative vote of at least three-fourths of the members present; the person elected must pay the initiation fee of twenty-five cents, sign the constitution and appear at a regular meeting within two weeks of his or her election.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer. They shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers.

SEC. 2. The president and vice-president, together with one other person who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the officers mentioned in the preceding section, shall constitute an executive committee. The executive committee shall arrange programmes, attend to the society's general business, carry out its instructions, and at the end of their term of office, or of their term if required, make a complete report of their doings.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The election of officers and members of the executive committee and of regular members shall be by ballot.

SEC. 2. The regular election for officers shall be held at the last regular meeting in September, December and March. Vacancies shall be filled at the next regular meeting after their occurrence. Officers shall begin their duties at the next regular meeting after their election, except that officers elected to fill vacancies shall begin their duties at once.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be amended, suspended, or repealed at any regular meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment, suspension or repeal shall have been given in writing by not less than two members at least one regular meeting previous.

The following are the charter members—members in accordance with the first section of the second article: Jessie M. Rowe, F. L. Cooper, F. E. Johnson, May L. Neal, Wallace Hooke, Julia Mosser, Lizzie S. Neal, George F. Owen, Belle Older, Lizzie A. R. Doak, Bertha L. Smith, Ellen Gateley.

At the last meeting so much time was taken up in electing officers and selecting a name for the society that the literary exercises were omitted. The following are the officers and executive committee for the term beginning next Friday: President, F. L. Cooper; vice-president, Jessie M. Rowe; secretary and treasurer, May L. Neal; executive committee, the president, the vice-president, and George F. Owen.

Johnson, Miss Lizzie Neal, and Owen were continued as a committee to make arrangements for the meeting to be held Friday evening. The meeting will be held in Miss Bump's room. Besides some other exercises there will be a discussion, led by Johnson for the affirmative, and Owen for the negative, on the question of state support for higher educational institutions. All meetings are public.

At the last meeting of the Phi Delta Pi the officers previously elected were installed, and the proposed amendment to the constitution admitting young ladies to membership, was voted down. Some members of this society would like to join the C. C. L. and have some members of the C. C. L. join them, and then arrange for meetings of the societies on alternate Friday evenings. I hardly think such an arrangement likely to be made. A determination on the part of each society to do its best, a feeling of generous rivalry will not be harmful to either. A union meeting or a discussion between the two societies might be arranged for occasionally. As we must be neighbors, it is certainly best that we should be friends.

The Philocallian Society will hold a meeting next Friday afternoon.

On Friday afternoon of next week, Professor Sheldon will conduct some exercises of the students. There will probably be a debate.

The College Union will meet at President Tenney's home next Saturday evening at half-past seven.

This week Mr. Tenney delivered the last of his series of Sunday afternoon lectures on Immortality.

Prof. Strieby has recently purchased in New York city some additional apparatus for the college. He will probably pass through this place in a few days on his way to New Mexico. His work in the college will not begin until November.

Miss Wiley has been teaching in the public schools in place of Miss Noyes, who has been sick. Miss Noyes is recovering and Miss Wiley is expected back in college soon.

Professor Marden made some remarks yesterday morning in regard to misbehavior during the singing, and Prof. Sheldon in regard to disorder in the lower part of the building. Mr. Marden gave notice that if the disturbance during the singing shall continue, there will be measures swift, sure, and surprising.

A MEMORIAL.

Sent by the Ladies of the W. J. T. U. to
Mrs. Garfield.

It will be remembered that on the evening when the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held their memorial services in the Opera House, Mrs. Edwards, of Fort Collins read a poem dedicated to Garfield. This poem has been printed on white satin and will be forwarded to the wife and mother of President Garfield, together with the resolutions of sympathy adopted at that meeting. Below we give the poem, which was not printed at the time we published an account of the proceedings. The poem was written by Mrs. H. L. Hilton of Georgetown:

The slow and low of mournful bells
Breaks on the shuddering midnight air;
Breathes like a low and anguished prayer,
And dies away in sobbing sobs.

The changeless mountains, rising still and high,
Echo among the clouds the Nation's cry:
We look upon their shining heights and say,
Thy silver and thy gold do not avail to-day.

Upon that lovely eastern shore,
Where rolls and moans the sea-voiced sea,
The stars his path waters ere
Until the morning comes once more.

New day awakens the responsive skies,
Breaks on the dawn of the dawned eyes;
The rose of morning bursts its blossom bands,
But brings no thrill of life beneath those folded hands.

Wave lo! the brilliant blue and red,
O, starry flag! the Nation weeps;
O, earth, be still! O Garfield sleep,
Northland has crowned that noble head.

The sear the loveliest of his side,
For him the heavenly kingdom wide;
And looking up through all our tears, we say,
It is his glorious inauguration day.

MURDERED.

An Inoffensive Man Killed in Cold Blood
at Nathrop.

The name of Charles Nachtrieb will be remembered by many Colorado Springs people. He came to the state in 1859 and was one of the first settlers in California. He was murdered at Nathrop on Monday night. The following account of the murder we take from the Leadville Herald:

One of the most dastardly murders on record was perpetrated at Nathrop, in Chaffee county, on Monday night, in which one of the oldest and most respected citizens in the state was selected as the victim, and his murderer, one of the most despicable villains that ever drew the breath of life. Mr. Charles Nachtrieb owned the town of Nathrop and many interests outside, of which by far not the least important was a large cattle range. This is located in the Gunnison country, and from thence the murderer came on Monday, apparently for the purpose of either robbing the proprietor or taking his life.

The murderer's name is Bert Remington, and by profession he is a cattle herder. A short time ago Remington engaged in the employ of Nachtrieb to join the cattle herders in the south, and on Monday he came up for his wages. He arrived at Nathrop during the afternoon and spoke to a number of men in the town about his pay. He offered to hire himself to H. L. Grieb, providing the latter would pay him fifty dollars a month, but as this figure was higher than usual, the average wages being thirty-five dollars, his services were declined. He then informed Mr. Grieb that his present employer, Mr. Nachtrieb, was paying him fifty dollars, and upon his listener saying that he thought there was some mistake about it, the villain retorted that he was going to get that sum anyhow; that he had been compelled to leave one place for killing his "boss" about wages and he would repeat the operation if he had to now. Such a threat seemed so entirely useless and uncalled for that Mr. Grieb thought the man certainly had no idea of carrying it into execution, hence paid no heed to it.

During the evening the victim with his wife was sitting in the store until about nine o'clock, when the wife retired for the night. About half an hour later Remington came in, and it is supposed made a demand for his exorbitant pay; whereupon, being refused he pulled his revolver and shot his employer.

As the sound of the pistol broke on the night air, the men who happened to be in the neighboring stores and saloons, rushed out into the darkness, only to see Remington jump upon his pony and dash into the country. Not knowing the nature of the crime, little attention was paid to the fleeing criminal, but soon the sheriff was in pursuit. The wounded man was found lying on the floor fatally shot, never uttering a sound, but dying within ten minutes. Some of the men first on the ground state that they heard Mr. Nachtrieb exclaim, "Oh, my God, he has shot me."

The ball entered an inch and a half to the right of the left nipple, plunging through the body and imbedding itself a quarter of an inch from the surface under the right shoulder blade, about four or five inches from the spine.

Mr. Nachtrieb was one of the oldest settlers in this section of the country, coming to California gulch in 1850 and locating at Nathrop in 1878. He was only forty-nine years of age, but had won an enviable reputation throughout this entire section of country, for charity and benevolence. The town in which he lived was named after him, being the English translation of his German name. He was well known here by the older residents, and the news of his sudden and untimely death was received with sorrow by all.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry L. Grieb, who was intimately interested with the deceased in business matters, came to this city and purchased a very elegant casket at the Leadville undertaking establishment, in which the remains of the murdered man will be laid to rest.

A posse of citizens joined the sheriff in the pursuit of the murderer, and if overtaken, the chances are, notwithstanding the sheriff, the red-handed villain will receive his just deserts.

MINE JUMPING.

An Audacious Case About to Enter the
Courts.

In every mining camp mine jumping is one of the necessary evils in its earliest days, and to this rule Leadville and vicinity have proven no exception. A couple of years ago the mine jumper proved almost a universal terror here, but as civilization and capital made their inroads, the mining business gradually became extinct, until now to hear of a case is rather unusual.

Now are still in the business, however, as was proven to R. W. Miller recently, the facts in the case being as follows: Mr. Miller is an old prospector and while out on a tour of inspection he wandered over into Lackawanna gulch, in this county, about thirty miles distant from the city. On the second of July he discovered what has since developed into a rich gold mine, and on which a large price is set. The first thing the discoverer did was to locate the ground, call it the Saturday Night, do his assessment work and after having it surveyed came to this city, and had his location certificate recorded. He worked on the claim for some time, when he was threatened and then peremptorily

ly driven off by a party of men who had discovered the value of the property. Upon arriving in this city he made known his grievances to Mr. J. S. Trimble, and asked that gentleman as to what were the proper steps to be taken. Mr. Trimble at once applied for an injunction, which was granted, and upon the paper being served it was found that the jumpers had vacated the shaft, but had surveyed a claim directly across the claim. Mr. Trimble then had a patent applied for, and Mr. Miller again went to work. Some four or five weeks later another claim was located by the same parties, in which they also ran over the end lines of the Saturday Night for several feet.

In addition to the jumping it is stated on positive proof that the parties have moved their stakes, and, instead of surveying as their stakes claimed, when the survey was made, they have extended their end lines forty-eight feet.

When the survey for a patent was being made, the jumpers were apparently not so sanguine of their success, as it seems that they talked compromise and made several suggestions in that direction. Mr. Miller will accept no compromise, however, as he has secured the services of one of Leadville's ablest lawyers to take hold of the case.

Mr. Edgar Howbert, of Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co., contemplates an eastern visit as soon as his partner, E. P. Howbert, returns. Ed drove a herd of Brumala chickens across the plains in 1863 and has not been across the state line since. We are reliably informed that he will enter into the holy bonds of matrimony while absent.

OUT WEST.

The State Agricultural society has a literary society which meets every Friday.

A new Episcopal church is to be erected at Longmont which will cost about \$3,000.

One of the Leadville variety theatres had its tilt tipped over \$500 on Monday night.

Fish Commissioner Sisty has begun the construction of the new fish hatchery at the Wadingham ranch near Denver.

A. E. Clifton, a well known Colorado crook, has been arrested at New Orleans and will be turned over to our state authorities.

A quarry of excellent marble has been discovered about five miles west of Mayfield. It is pure calcareous stone and susceptible of fine polish.

One hundred and seventy-five dollars has already been subscribed toward the Garfield monument fund in the Chronicle office at Leadville.

Volume 61, No. 1 of the Independent Miner, published at Independence, Pitkin county, has made its appearance. It is published by the Mining Printing Co.

John Gruber, sentenced to the penitentiary from Boulder for ten years, has been pardoned by the governor. He had served four and one-half years of his sentence.

The alleged charges against the management of the county poor house at Denver have been investigated by the county commissioners of Arapahoe county and found to be without foundation.

A new

COLORADO COAL.

The Rich Coal Lands of Gunnison County.

Back Diamonds Equal to Any in the World.

From the Gunnison News-Democrat of the 30th we take the following in reference to the extensive coal fields of Gunnison county:

That the Gunnison country is marvelously rich in coal has been the subject of the most extensive and most complete geological survey ever made in this state. The first pit of coal, about one hundred and twenty-five tons, was fired last Wednesday.

The main entries are now in about three hundred feet. The company will soon lay off an addition to Crested Butte on their own lands to the north and west of the town, to be known as the Coal Miner's addition. Mr. Robinson is also working twelve men on the anthracite lands on Antelope creek.

Col. Holt, the McCoy brothers, Rush Warner and a number of other parties also own coal lands along this creek. Nearly every prominent man in Crested Butte is more or less interested in the coal lands there. In fact the man who doesn't own at least a quarter section of land is not thought of as a citizen. Coal is the one topic that interests everybody, and since the anthracite discovery the people there look forward with confidence to the future of what they are pleased to call the Pittsburg of Colorado. That it will fully meet their expectations may be questioned, but that it is bound to be a place of much importance no one can doubt.

These coal fields have been known since the country was first settled, but new and wonderful discoveries are constantly being made, and the coal interest now promises to be second only to the silver industry if indeed it does not surpass that. The principal coal fields so far discovered are at Mount Carbon and Castle mountain, on Antelope creek, and in the vicinity of Crested Butte. The only anthracite known until recently was along the creek bearing the same name, and that was supposed to be the only locality where it could be found. However this idea has been exploded by recent discoveries in other places.

Perhaps the best known coal region in the county is that about Crested Butte. The town is one of the oldest in the county. It lies in the valley of the Slate about eight miles east of Irwin and thirty miles north of Gunnison. Up to the present time it has been of slow growth as compared with others in the county, but it is now assuming an importance that was scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. The present population is not over three thousand. Early in 1879 a smaller town was erected there by Howard F. Smith. This was done at a time when not half a dozen mines had been discovered in the county, but for reasons known only to providence and Mr. Smith it has been allowed to lie idle up to the present time.

The town was laid out by Messrs. Howard F. Smith, Wm. H. Holt and George H. Holt, and it may be added, has been run by them ever since. They constitute the town site company and have had the general management of the town affairs. They have recently organized a water company which is really the town company under another name, and propose to spend three thousand dollars in supplying the citizens with water. On the mountain southwest of town is a natural reservoir and this will be put in shape and kept filled with water by means of a ditch from Coal creek, and from there it can easily be distributed to all parts of the town. Considerable work has already been done on this, and when the plan is fully carried out the place will be as well supplied with water as any town in the mountains.

There are no mines in the immediate vicinity of the town and its chief reliance is on the coal lands in the neighborhood. These are extensive enough, however, to make it a point of considerable importance. Just on the edge of town to the south and west rises the mountain where the first coal discoveries were made. This lies in three veins, one above the other, and is one of the finest coals found in the country. The upper vein is the widest, being fully seven feet, the next is about four and a half, and the lower vein is between five and six feet. These veins crop out on either side of Coal creek for a distance of several miles.

Passing over the mountain north of Coal creek the valley of the Slate is reached, and here again other coal lands are found. Up to a short time ago the coal was supposed to be the same as the banks already opened on Coal creek nearer town. The land on either side of Slate river was all taken up for a distance of several miles and just enough work done to show that there was coal there, but not sufficient to prove its nature, and the owners jumped to the conclusion that, as the coal was bituminous on the other side of the mountain, not over a mile or two away, it must be the same here also.

Much of this land has changed hands since first found and but a small part of it is now owned by the original locators. The first claim to the left going up the valley of the Slate was located by Messrs. Bowman and Stearns. They picked around here and there but failed to find anything of much value. Finally, one day Mr. J. H. Bowman was crossing the land and stopped to take a drink out of one of the numerous springs which dot the mountain side. As he leaned over he noticed small particles of coal which were being washed out by the water. Taking a pick he began digging away, and within a couple of days had exposed a vein several feet in thickness. He did not go on in this and therefore had no idea of the importance of his discovery.

The largest company operating in the Crested Butte district, however, is the Colorado Coal and Iron company. This was formed about two years ago by a consolidation of the Central Colorado Improvement Co., the Southern Colorado Coal and Town Co. and the Colorado Coal and Steel Works Co. It operates the Canon City coal banks, which are the largest producing mines in the state, the El Moro coal and Coke Works and the coal mines at Walsen's.

At present employs about eighteen hundred men in its different enterprises. This is the same company that is putting up the mammoth steel works at South Pueblo of which the blast furnace is finished and others in course of construction, and the company will keep building until it has five or six. These steel works is the only enterprise of the kind west of the Mississippi river, and when completed will give employment to fully three thousand men.

In addition to the coal lands at Crested Butte the company also owns some anthracite veins on the south fork of Antelope creek.

So perfect is this as a coking coal that no extraordinary processes are necessary, simply piling it on the ground covering it with a thin layer of coal dust and setting fire to it being all that is necessary. This has done away with the bother and expense of extensive coke ovens. The first pit of coke, about one hundred and twenty-five tons, was fired last Wednesday.

The main entries are now in about three hundred feet.

The company will soon lay off an addition to Crested Butte on their own lands to the north and west of the town, to be known as the Coal Miner's addition. Mr. Robinson is also working twelve men on the anthracite lands on Antelope creek.

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LITERARY.

THE CENTURY COMPANY'S MAGAZINES.

With the October number the first series (of twenty-two volumes) of Scribner's Monthly is completed and with the November number a new series will be begun under the title of "The Century Magazine." The publishers of the "Century" will be the same, and although many may regret to see the familiar name of Scribner supplanted there is no reason to fear after noticing the promises of the Century company that the new magazine will not continue to be one of the best ever published.

The October number which is now published, excels in the excellence and variety of its reading matter and in the beauty and perfection of its illustrations. The opening article is most timely and gives much interesting matter concerning "Old Yorktown." Charles Warren Stoddard writes of "Primer California," and his article is illustrated most ably by Julian Rix. The poet-banker, E. C. Stedman, has a second paper on "Poetry in America," and Junius Henri Browne discusses the great Italian actor Ernesto Rossi, who is already on his way to this country. John Muir, the California naturalist, contributes a second paper on "The Coniferous Forests of the Sierra Nevada," and Eugene Schuyler continues his history of Peter the Great.

All the articles we have mentioned are beautifully illustrated, and the other papers of poetry and prose are up to the usual standard of the contributions to this magazine. One paper in particular by Walter A. Burlingame, "A New Phase of Napoleonic History" is of particular interest as it reviews the life and literary work of Pierre Lanfrey, the French scholar who published shortly before his death a life of the first Napoleon. This work is noticed at some length in the paper by Mr. Burlingame who believes that the estimate formed of Napoleon by Mr. Lanfrey, an estimate that places the emperor in a new and unfavorable light, is correct. Mr. Burlingame also shows that the Memoirs of Metternich and Madame de Remusat, published after the work of Lanfrey prove that he was right in his judgment of the man. The article is well written and interesting.

The other departments of the October Scribner are as attractive as ever, and the poetry, by various writers is rather better than usual.

The October number of St. Nicholas Magazine is fully as interesting as any numbers before published, and there is enough delightful reading matter to satisfy the young, and to please even the old readers. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and make the stories doubly interesting to the children.

Among the good things of this number is a story, a real old-fashioned fairy story by Frank Stockton entitled "The Castle of Bim" with illustrations by E. B. Bessell. Mr. Stockton has told his story most entertainingly, and if the adventures of goblins and giants do not please the St. Nicholas readers we will be very much surprised. Rositer Johnson concludes his popular story of "Phaeton Rogers," and it ends "just as the boys and girls would wish." Margaret Johnson has some bright verses on "The Crow's Nest." Julia Jones furnishes an illustrated fairy story, "Thor, and the Giant Skyrinir," and Felix Oswald concludes his accounts of "Nature's Wonderland" by taking his young readers up the river Amazon.

But the articles we have mentioned do not include one-half the good things contained in St. Nicholas. There are stories and poems by such writers as Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dodge, Susan Cooper, Wm. O. Stoddard and others. And when these names are mentioned it is needless to say that the children will find good reading enough to last for many days.

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES.

Roberts Brothers will soon publish "Hector," a novel by Miss Shaw, the author of "Castle Blair."

"Plutarch's Essays," with a preface by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., and an introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, are just published by Little, Brown & Co.

The third and concluding volume of the letters of Charles Dickens is now in the press, and will appear in October. Charles Scribner's Sons will be the American publishers of the work.

Porter & Coates will soon issue a beautiful edition of "The Bells," by Edgar A. Poe, illustrated with twenty-two engravings from original designs, drawn expressly for the book by eminent artists.

"The Cattle of the Lord" and other sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks is the title of a volume which contains 21 discourses preached by the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at various times and upon different occasions.

An early book from the press of Messrs. Appleton & Co., which will be likely to be read with peculiar interest, is entitled "In the Brush of Old-time Social, Political and

Religious Life in the Southwest," by the Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D. D.

The poet and diplomat, Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") is pictorially and critically treated in the current number of the Critic. His career in India is briefly sketched, and something is said concerning the charges of plagiarism recently revived in connection with "Lancelot."

Messrs. Appleton & Co. will publish in the course of a few weeks, a very important and exhaustive work on Florida. The full title of the book is as follows: "Florida for Tourists, Invalids and Settlers; containing Practical Information regarding Climate, Soil and Productions; Cities, Towns and People; Scenery and Resorts."

The new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Library of Travel," in attractive binding, of this entertaining series is now issued. The work has always been in demand, and is almost invariably one of the first chosen in making lists for town and school libraries. Each volume is complete in itself, and contains, first, a brief preliminary sketch of the country to which it is devoted; next, such an outline of previous explorations as may be necessary to explain what has been achieved by later ones; and, finally, a condensation of one or more of the most important narratives of recent travel, accompanied with illustrations of the scenery, architecture, and life of the races, drawn only from the most authentic sources. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A report being current that Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not sold well in the south, we have the authority of Messrs. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the work, for saying that, instead of this being the fact, the sale in that section has been remarkably large. Twenty thousand sets were distributed in the southern states within twelve weeks from the day of its publication.

The October number of the Eclectic Magazine of foreign literature contains twenty articles selected with great skill and judgment from recent issues of the leading magazines of Great Britain. Among them there is a review of Parton's life of Voltaire, by George Saintsbury, from the Fortnightly Review, and a very appreciative sketch of the life of our late President Garfield, by Rev. Robert Shindler, from the Nineteenth Century.

"Chatterbox, Junior," is the title of a beautiful small quarto volume edited by Edward Willett, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard and others. Illustrated with colored and full-page wood engravings. It was originally published in England, where it had a deservedly wide circulation; and it has been reproduced in this country from the original plates by Messrs. R. Worthington & Co., New York. We have never seen a volume for young people better adapted to mingle instruction with delight.

"Sir John Franklin," by A. H. Boesly, is an interesting book, based mainly on narratives of two expeditions to the polar seas by Sir John Franklin himself, and on a monograph of which he is the subject—written by Mr. Rognell. The writer appears to have studied all the literature which relates to the subject, and, as he has illustrated his pages with maps which contain the latest additions made to our knowledge of the Arctic regions, the volume is worthy of an extensive sale. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Statesmen" will comprise two of three lives prior to the revolution, but will give the largest place to statesmen of the period between the revolution and the civil war, so far as arranged. "Alexander Hamilton" will be prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge; "John Quincy Adams" by John T. Morse, Jr., the editor of the series; "John Randolph, of Roanoke," by Henry Adams; "James Madison" by Sidney H. Gay; "James Monroe" by Daniel C. Gilman; "John C. Calhoun" by Dr. H. von Holst; "Andrew Jackson" by William G. Sumner; "Henry Clay" by Carl Schurz; "Albert Gallatin" by John Austin Stevens; "Patrick Henry" by Moses Coit Tyler; and "Benjamin Franklin" by Thomas W. Higginson. Lives of Jefferson, Webster, Sumner and others are also expected.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at Coffey Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 tr

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's catarrh remedy. Price 50 cents, nasal injector free. F. E. Robinson, agent.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's cure is the remedy for you. F. E. Robinson, agent.

MERINO RAMS
For Sale.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT,
OF Vermont,

Will be at Colorado Springs on or about October 25th with a carload of choice

THOROUGHbred MERINO RAMS.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to await their arrival. Respectfully
MASON & WRIGHT.

MICA AXLE GREASE
Patented 1874
This grease is composed of the best mica and grease, and is the best for use on axles, wheels, and other parts of machinery. It is sold in 100 lb. barrels and 50 lb. barrels. It is sold by all hardware stores and by the manufacturer, MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss.
County of El Paso.
In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado. Martin C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant.
The people of the state of Colorado send greeting.
To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, above named. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the 4th judicial district of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; or otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause of action, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the custody of minor children, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the 4th judicial district of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso at Colorado Springs, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1881.
J. E. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. w-k-1-4

Notice of Final Settlement

In the matter of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, for the purpose of presenting and asking for the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, any thereto be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.
W. B. FOSTER,
Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. w-k-1-4

Notice of Final Settlement

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, for the purpose of presenting and asking for the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, any thereto be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.
MARY JANE RUSSELL,
Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. w-k-1-4

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, viz:
Mary Jane Kearney, homestead entry No. 1,811, for the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35 and S. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 section 36, township 12 S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beal, T. C. Beal, Russell, George, and A. H. McNight, of Union Bush, El Paso county, Colorado.
Also Edwin R. Woolsey, D. S. No. 6,216 for the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 section 18, and S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 17, township 12 S. of range 67 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. H. Beal, T. C. Beal, Russell, George, and A. H. McNight, of Union Bush, El Paso county, Colorado.
w-j-1-5 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

COLORADO COLLEGE

Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. dw-9 tr

ATTENTION

Sheep Men.

Notices hereby given that during the month of October, 1881, I will, as sheep inspector, visit the different sheep men of El Paso county, and you are hereby requested to be in readiness as excuses will not be received.

S. GREENWAY,
Colorado Springs, Oct. 1, 1881. w-k-1-4

Vane, Calvert & Co.'s Paints on Hand

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SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

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Jou, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. On Monday, October 17th, 1881, at 10 o'clock, I will offer for sale at public auction at the Wellley & Fisher ranch:
One black 2-year-old steer.
One white 2-year-old steer.
These are sold under auction 1/16th, chapter 39 of general laws of Colorado. James Correy, Jr., Colorado Springs, September 27, 1881. w-k-1-4

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Successor to Holt & Campbell.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite post-office, rooms 2 and 3 Stretton's block. dw-10 tr

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hal's Building, on Tejon Street. 35 w-1

R. N. CLARK,
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fluorine Mines. Consults on the work and management of Mines and Ores. Expert in all questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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AND GENTLEMEN ALSO.

It is of the greatest importance to you. Cold weather is coming, old winter is giving you timely notice

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WINTER UNDERWEAR

From the BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE stock there offered for your selection.

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Moderate in Price

From the low price of 50 cents per garment to the FINEST CAMELS' HAIR.

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Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Satins and Plushes

Also an Extensive Line of General Dry Goods.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

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Nearly 600 Miles in Operation

HARDWARE,

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STATE

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In Assaying, Surveying and Chemical Analysis.

TUITION FREE.

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ALBERT C. HALE, Ph. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY.

Box 129 GOLDEN, COLO.

w-k-1-2m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John M. Bell, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of John M. Bell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the October term, on the last Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 26th day of September, A. D. 1881. w-k-1-4 MELISSA A. BELL, Administratrix.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado broadwings. Have about 500 pounds per head, of prime, light medium plum, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, showed present season 20 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Givens, F. O. Colorado Springs, Colo.